The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Usury Law—Banking and Currency—American Commerce—The New Loan and the Syndicates—Mr. Brooks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency, this morning ordered to be reported Mr. Merriam's bill, providing for the repeal of the usury clause of the National Banking act. The intention of the Committee is to assist in relieving the stringency of the money market, which it is supposed the existence of this clause tends to increase. The point was raised that the repeal of this clause might still leave banking officials amenable to the provisions of State statutes against usury. It was argued in opposition to this theory that inasmuch as the National Banking act gives jurisdiction to the Courts of the United States only in proceedings against these banks for usury, the State usury statutes would not run against bank officials.

BANKING AND THE CURRENCY.

The same Committee informally considered the general question of the currency. No action was had, except that a general understanding was reached that there should, if possible, be a joint session of this Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, in order to attempt to arrange a compromise upon some bill. It is evident that there is great contrariety of opinion among the members of the Committee with respect to currency legislation. Mr. Hooper favors resumption, and has a plan of his own materially different from the bill of Mr. Sherman. Messrs. Cox and Randall advocate resumption, much as the late Mr. Greeley did. Mr. Farwell desires free banking, and considers that the policy of the Government toward banks, after providing for the adequate security of circulation, should be one of non-interference. Mr. Merriam wishes free banking, and has a bill repealing the restricting clause of the Banking act. Mr. Monroe approves such increase of the currency as will meet the expectations of the West and South, and has a bill to add twenty five million to the volume of the currency. This bill is based upon the statement of the Controller of the Currency, to the effect that he finds it impracticable to comply with the mandates of the law requiring the withdrawal of that amount from the East, and its transfer to the South and West. The conflict of views existing in the Committee extends to the House, and it is the general impression of members of the Committee that no currency legislation can be secured this short session. It would seem that the Sherman Resumption bill is not approved by a majority of the members of this Committee.

THE COLORADO BILL.

Colorado trembled briefly in the balance in the House today, and will be voted down, according to the general impression, at 1½ to-morrow, the hour fixed for action. Mr. Sargent has an amendment pending which makes admission as a State conditional upon female suffrage, so that the direct vote upon this much-agitated new political dispensation may be expected.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. Shellabarger made one of the ablest speeches of the session today, in opening the discussion upon the bill of the Committee of Commerce for the revival of American commerce by means of a bounty of $15 per ton upon iron and $12 per ton upon wooden vessels for five years. The vital relation between the commerce of a nation, and its whole material prosperity, was shown by an exhaustive study into the statistics of all countries in all times. The capacity and value of a merchant marine as a war navy was abundantly proven, and as means of maritime defense alone, and as the cheapest and most practicable means. Mr. Shellabarger urged upon the House the imperative duty of prompt and effective action to place our commerce upon its feet again. He looked upon the method proposed by the pending bill as the most efficient, the most just, and the least objectionable that can be devised. It will bring the cost of building vessels in this country within ten per cent. of what it costs to build them upon the Clyde. If its conditions are complied with fully, it will cost about $1,300,000 per annum, which sum, compounding each year, will amount to about $9,000,000 at the end of the five years, at which time, Mr. Shellabarger believes, American trade will have regained such a foothold that the demand for American ships will make that branch of industry self-sustaining and self-developing. Mr. Cox opened the opposition to this general subsidy measure by affirming his old recipe for the revival of American commerce by granting American register to foreign-built vessels. This is what Mr. Shellabarger calls the revival of our commerce by the sacrifice of our ship-building industry, and it has often, within the past few years, received the unqualified condemnation of Congress. Mr. Kelley followed in defense of the bill, and the debate will be continued and concluded to-morrow. The passage of the bill as it stands is problematical, and there will doubtless be a shower of amendments.

THE SLOOPS OF WAR.

The time of the Senate was today, taken up by a speech from Mr. Alcorn, on the levees of the Mississippi River, to such an extent that little progress was made with the bill to build sloops of war. An amendment, offered by Mr. Cragin, limiting the total tonnage of the ten sloops to 10,000 tons, and the cost to $400,000 each, was adopted. An important amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman, designed to prevent the difficulties that have so often arisen about claims for extra work. The amendment provides that the models and specifications shall be completed before any work is done on a vessel, and that the models shall not be changed, except on the recommendation of a board of five; which, in recommending changes, shall estimate the cost. Mr. Sherman has another amendment to offer, which, if passed, will repeal the Eight-hour law, so far as work in the navy-yards is concerned. The bill will probably reach final action to-morrow.

PERSONAL.

Hon. B. R. Curtis arrived to-night. He comes to attend to important business before the Supreme Court.

The negro cadet, appointed from Florida, who has been expelled from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was expelled because he could not keep up with his class. In his case no complaint of ill treatment is made against any members of the Academy.

Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, was on the floor of the Senate today. Gov. Warmoth was not, although he is here.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee considered Gen. Butler's Geneva Award bill, together with the report on the subject which he has prepared and submitted. No conclusion was reached, and it was resolved to meet and dispose of the question on Thursday.

THE NEW LOAN.

The proceedings of the Ways and Means Committee were decidedly interesting today. It was proposed to decide the question of approving or disapproving the proposed action of the Secretary in the further funding of the loan through the offers of the syndicates. There were several party discussions on the question of communicating their opinion to the Secretary, the Democrats finally putting themselves on record in a protest against the propriety of the Committee reporting to anybody but the House. The Committee, however, adopted a resolution proposed by Mr. Roberts, directing the Chairman to inform the Secretary that the Committee does not intend to recommend any action at this session with reference to the five per cent loan. Messrs. Beck and Kerr voted nay, and Mr. Brooks was not present. All the Republicans voted yea. It is known that this action is in accordance with the Secretary's wishes, and it is understood that he will at once dispose of the propositions before him from the two syndicates.

There was a good deal of satisfaction expressed both in the Senate and House this afternoon at the telegraphic announcement that Judge Howe had been re-elected Senator from Wisconsin for a third term, and that, too, without the formality of a caucus nomination.

The proceedings before the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee today were decidedly interesting. Mr. Brooks appeared on the stand and made a new statement of the complications surrounding his position, a full report of which will be found in another column. Mr. Brooks' late testimony is exceedingly interesting and important. Subsequently Senator Patterson appeared and made another statement in reconciliation of the differences between his former statement and the testimony of Oakes Ames. The latter subsequently appeared again on the witness-stand, and, producing a memorandum, reiterated his statement that Mr. Patterson was the owner of thirty shares of Credit Mobilier, and that he received two dividends on the same. Mr. Ames will testify further to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: William K. Peabody to be Consul at Rio Grande, Brazil; William H. Roberts, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant, and Frank H. Newcomb and W. S. Howland, of Massachusetts, to be Third Lieutenants in the Revenue Marine service.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Alex. F. Lobdell, at Brewster Station, N. Y.; George Harriman, at Waterford, N. Y.; Charles Morgan, at Glenn Falls, N. Y.; George R. Eldridge, at Cuba, N. Y.; David Wiggin, at Greenport, N. Y.; Elisha P. Liscomb, at Lebanon, N. H.

A. Knight, Attorney for the Northern District of Florida; James G. Service, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, vice John L. Murphy, suspended; Charles S. Mills, Collector of Customs at Richmond, Va.; Manuel Garfies, Consul at San Blas, Mexico; James Thorington, Consul at Aspinwall; Enoch Jacobs, Consul at Montevideo; Andrew J. Simmons, Indian Agent at Milk River Agency, Montana Territory; R. A. Wilbur, Agent for the Papago Indians, Arizona; Samuel B. Bushnell, Indian Agent for the Mescalero Apache Agency, New-Mexico; Levi E. Dudley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at New-Mexico, and Wm. G. Dilts, Register of the Land Office at Ironton, Mo.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander John G. Walker is ordered to the Navy-yard at Boston; Lieut. George R. Durant was detached from the Nipsic on the 7th instant, and placed under waiting orders; Chaplain W. R. Cobb has been ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard; Lieut.-Col. M. O. L. Simpson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence in the Military Division of the Pacific, has been ordered here to confer with the Commissary-General regarding affairs of the Subsistence Department on the Pacific coast.

THE MISSOURI SCANDAL.

Investigation into the Charges of Bribery in the Senatorial Election.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—The testimony taken by the Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee in secret session last week, at Jefferson City, closed at a late hour last night. Quite a number of witnesses were examined, but nothing directly implicating any candidate was elicited. It was shown, however, that Gen. Dorris, of St. Louis, for whom one vote was cast in caucus, got several one thousand dollar bills changed at two Jefferson City banks for smaller notes, and drafts of one hundred dollars each, payable to bearer; that Col. Kitchen and one or two other parties had large notes changed in a similar manner; that Dorris had given a man named Wilson, of Kansas City, thirty-five hundred dollars to assist in procuring his (Dorris') election, and that Dorris made him refund eleven hundred dollars.

Senator Essex testified that a stranger came to him while in one of the caucuses, and after a little conversation left on his desk a paper upon which was written "three hundred dollars," which Essex construed to mean a bribe to vote for Mr. Bogy.

Mr. Wade, from Scott County, testified that he had been told that any member could have his expenses paid during the Winter by voting for Dorris.

Mr. Mallencott, of St. Louis, testified that Mr. Smith informed him previous to the caucus that there would be no caucus nominee, in which case there would be a chance for him (Mallencott) to make $1,000 or $1,500. He pointed out two members of the House who then had $200 in their pockets, and would get $300 more after the caucus; that they were to vote for Bogy, and that money was to be used to elect Bogy.

Mr. Smith further stated that a roll was kept in Bogy's room, and every man who accepted the proposition had to sign the roll and receive his money. Witness understood from an interview with Smith that Bogy furnished the money, and that as many votes as could be got, both Republicans and Democrats, were to be bought for Bogy. With the exception of the testimony of bankers regarding the changing of large bank bills into small drafts and notes, all the evidence so far has been hearsay or second-hand. The bankers think that about $15,000 was in circulation during the contest.

In the Senatorial bribery investigation, today, Mr. Stancit testified that on the night of the caucus he handed a slip of paper to Senator Essex, with "Three hundred dollars" written thereon, and told Essex he had better take that, and vote for Bogy; but it was said in fun, without authority, and not for the purpose of influencing the gentleman's vote; and he regretted very much the seriousness it had assumed.

Mr. D. A. Sutton testified that he had heard that Mr. Edens, a member of the House, had paid money to five members to influence their votes for Bogy, but knew nothing of his own knowledge.

Mr. Allen testified that he had a conversation with Mr. McSmith, in Gen. Blair's room, in which Mr. McSmith said that Edens had $2,500 belonging to Davis. Mr. Allen's impression was that McSmith was acting for Blair.

Several other gentlemen testified to street rumors of money being used, but knew nothing positive.

FLORIDA.

The Civil Rights Bill—The Senatorial Contest.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 21.—The Civil Rights bill passed the Senate today by a vote of 14 to 8, two Conservative Senators voting with the majority. The first section of the bill is as follows: That no citizen of this State shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by inn-keepers, by common carriers, whether on land or water, by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theatres, or other places of public amusement, by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation, or authorized by law; also of cemeteries, associations, and benevolent associations supported or authorized in the same way, provided that private schools, cemeteries, and institutions of learning established exclusively for white or colored persons, and maintained respectively by voluntary contributions, shall remain according to the terms of the original establishment. The second section imposes a penalty for the violation of the first section. The third section is as follows: "That every discrimination against any citizen on account of color, by the use of the word 'white,' or any other term in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation, is hereby repealed or annulled."

Both Houses voted at 12 o'clock, today, for United States Senator, with the following result: Ex-Gov. Walker, 18; Osborne, 6; Conover, 13; Henderson, 8; Meacham, (colored,) 11; ex-Gov. Reed, 4; Bisbee, 3; Cheney, 5; Gen. Sprague, 1; McCall, 1; Small, 1; Long, 1; Graw, 1, and Gleason, 2. The Legislature meets to-morrow in joint assembly, for the purpose of voting for a United States Senator. It is probable the vote to-morrow will determine who will be Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Inauguration of Gov. Hartranft—Gen. Cameron Re-elected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 21.—Gen. John F. Hartranft was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania today. The ceremonies were attended by a military and civic pageant of a splendor and extent unequaled in this capital on a similar occasion for many years. Notwithstanding the deep snow on the ground, and frequent rain and hail during the day, there were at least 1,000 soldiers in line, with 600 uniformed soldiers' orphans from the different State schools. There were many political clubs from all parts of the State, including the Cameron Club of New-York City, with the Ninth New-York Regiment Band. This club atracted great attention, and was received with enthusiasm along the line of the procession. Gov. Hartranft's inaugural is a clear and bold exposition of the policy of his administration, in which he pledges himself to veto any bill passed to interfere with the sinking fund and apply it to purposes other than that named in the law creating it. He also pledges himself to veto all special legislation, in view of the anticipation that the Constitutional Convention, now in session, will diminish the power of the Legislature to grant such privileges, and recommends that the pardoning power now exercised by the Governor be lodged in the hands of a commission. These are the main points of the inaugural, and have given general satisfaction.

Gen. Simon Cameron was re-elected United States Senator today for his fourth term, receiving the entire Republican vote, Wm. A. Wallace getting the Democratic vote. Mr. S. Quay is the Secretary of State appointed by Gov. Hartranft, and Wayne McVeigh will be the Attorney-General. Ex-Gov. Geary was selected by the Legislature to act as one of Pennsylvania's Commissioners on the centennial celebration. A great number of office-hunters are now here, urging their claims for the favors at the disposal of the new Administration.

ILLINOIS.

Democratic Protest Against the Election of Gov. Oglesby.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—Today the Legislature voted for United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: R. J. Oglesby, 32; Lyman Trumbull, 16; W. F. Coolbaugh, 2. In the House Gen. Oglesby received eighty-three votes and Trumbull sixty. To-morrow the two Houses will meet in joint session to announce the vote. A protest by the Democrats was entered in the House today, and a similar protest will be presented to the Senate to-morrow, taking the ground that Gen. Oglesby is ineligible to the office. This action is opposed by quite a number of Democratic members as being not only utterly useless but simply ridiculous.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Several New Roads Proposed—The Jersey City Police Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 21.—In the House today, two important railroad bills were introduced. One authorizes a road from some point in Salem County, in the southern part of the State, to some point in Somerset County, running by way of Mount Holly and Princeton. The capital of the Company is $2,000,000. The road would be nearly an air line. It is supposed to be in opposition to the interests of the Pennsylvania Central, which now controls all the local roads in that section. Another bill authorizes a road from Flemington, in Hunterdon County, to Hampton Junction, where the New-Jersey Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Roads now unite. The road will be only thirty miles in length, but it would be an important auxiliary to both the roads named. The capital is fixed at $500,000.

The House today adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Stanhope Railroad fraud. This act, which never passed the Legislature in the form in which it appears among the published statutes, is one of the half-dozen acts relied upon by the National Air-line Company to give it a through route across the State. The Committee, as announced at the afternoon session, consists of Messrs. Ryder, Carse, Macknet, A. J. Smith, and Mutchler, and has power to send for persons and papers and make a thorough and exhaustive investigation. It is believed that, the Committee being composed of strong and impartial men, all the facts as to this vexed subject will now be elicited. Should they prove to justify suspicion of fraud, the repeal of the charter will no doubt promptly follow. By a subsequent resolution the Committee was empowered to inquire into the circumstances attending the lease of the United Railways of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Central.

A bill introduced in the House today proposes to restore to the rights of citizenship the Police Commissioners of Jersey City, who were some time ago convicted of malfeasance in office, in making assessments for political purposes upon members of the police force, &c. As the Commissioners have continued to exercise the functions of their office notwithstanding their conviction, there will probably be no serious objection to the passage of the act exempting them from their present disabilities.

A strong delegation of Democratic politicians from East Jersey is here, urging the Governor to appoint Gen. Theo. Runyon, of Newark, as Chancellor. The Governor is said to incline to the appointment of Chief-Justice Beesley, and the advancement of the present Attorney-General to the Chief-Justiceship—giving his place to Runyon. This arrangement, however, is not acceptable to the influential men of his party, and he may be compelled to abandon it. Should he persist in his programme, the Republicans of the Senate will probably refuse to confirm any of his nominations, since, being largely in the majority, they feel that they have a right to be consulted, and that for the Governor to make wholesale transfers instead of the single nomination required by law, merely to strengthen himself publicly, would be an unwarrantable exercise of his prerogatives.

The Georgia Senatorship—Friends of all the Candidates Confident.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—The first ballot for United States Senator was had today, with the following result: Aggregate vote 209, of which Gordon received 93; Stephens, 56; B. H. Hill, 31; Fielder, 17, and Akerman 12. Gordon lacked 13 of being elected, 106 being necessary to a choice. The second balloting will take place to-morrow at noon, and, in the absence of a choice, the third and last balloting on the day following. Mr. Stephens' friends express great confidence, as it was supposed the balloting today was the result of a combination in his favor. Many well-informed Democrats assert that Gov. Smith will yet be the choice, as his friends are making strong combinations in his behalf.

Nevada Senatorial Election.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Jan. 21.—The Legislature this morning, the branches voting separately, elected John P. Jones Senator by majorities of 8 in the House and 11 in the Senate. There will be a joint session to-morrow, when the vote will be officially promulgated.

ALBANY.

Nomination of Roscoe Conkling as United States Senator—The First Struggle With the Lobby Not Successful.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1873.

In pursuance of the act of Congress, and in compliance with a joint resolution adopted last week, when the hour of noon arrived, all other business was laid aside in the Senate and Assembly, and the presiding officers in each announced that the law required the House to proceed to nominate a Senator of the United States in place of Roscoe Conkling, to serve in the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate when the name of Senator Allen was called, he rose and said that if he had been permitted to participate in the caucus of the majority he would have voted for the candidate of that caucus, but not having been allowed that privilege, he would vote for Wm. M. Evarts. The roll-call then proceeded without incident, until the name of Mr. Harrower, the next Liberal Republican, was reached, when he voted for Henry R. Selden, without explanation. Mr. Palmer, the other Liberal Republican, when called, said that his Republican associates had denied him admission to the caucus of the party, and had treated him, in the arrangement of the committees, as if he were a Democrat. He was understood to say that the same voice which had spoken so decisively for Grant and Dix had spoken with equal plainness for Roscoe Conkling. He therefore voted for that gentleman. On the conclusion of the call, it was found that the five Démocrats present, including Mr. Tiemann, had voted for Charles Wheaton, one of the Liberals had voted for Mr. Evarts, another for Mr. Selden, and the third for Roscoe Conkling, who, in addition, received the votes of the Republican members present. In the Assembly there was no incident whatever, each member voting as his name was called, without remark. Every Republican was present and voted for Roscoe Conkling, except Mr. Griffen, who was absent, and the vote was announced as 92 for Conkling and 26 for Wheaton. Senator Conkling was, therefore, declared duly nominated in both Houses, but the election cannot be consummated until at noon, when the Houses will meet in joint convention to compare nominations.

THE FIRST FIELD DAY.

During the morning hour Mr. Tobey, of Essex, called up the report of the Committee on Rules, with the result of bringing upon the Assembly its first general debate and developing something of its temper. The proposed amendments were taken up separately, and some important changes made without any excitement. When the 57th rule was reached, the amendment reported proposed to strike out the following words:

"No other persons shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker."

The rule grants the privilege of the floor only to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Senate, State officers, regents of the University, the Capitol Commissioners, persons in the exercise of official duty, reporters for the Press, and ex-Speakers of the Assembly. The proposed change, therefore, limits admissions absolutely to those mentioned. Mr. Prince opened the fight upon the amendment, for the reason that if the Speaker were deprived of this power, the time of the House would be taken up with resolutions to admit persons to the floor. Mr. Alberger opposed the amendment because he wanted the advice and counsel of his friends, and Mr. Lincoln took the same ground, because the amendment would make a Star Chamber of the House. "Denny" Burns was of the same mind, and earnestly desired the attendance of the people, evidently thinking the more there should be of outside pressure, the more merrily would the wheels of legislation go round. Mr. Vedder took the same side, and betrayed a most intense devotion to Speaker Cornell, saying he did not want it to go out to the world that the Assembly had lost confidence in its Speaker, as would be done by this vote. Mr. Vedder also wanted to let in the lobby in order that he might see who was afraid of it. Having expressed his unbounded confidence in his own virtue, he sat down, and was immediately punctured by Mr. Tobey, who stated that the amendment had been reported upon consultation with and at the express request of Speaker Cornell. Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, a Democrat, and a new member, made a powerful speech in favor of the amendment, and proved that he is a man of mark in the deliberations of the Winter. Mr. Pierson, of Albany, Mr. Herring, also spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Coggeshall, of Oneida, against it. After a debate of over an hour the amendment was defeated, by a vote of 64 to 51, most of the Democrats voting in the minority. The Assembly, therefore, voted to permit its floor to be inundated this year as in former days, but Mr. Jacobs offered an amendment that the persons admitted under the rule be restricted to the seats at the rear of the hall, which was adopted without a division, and the Assembly thus gave Speaker Cornell the power to protect it. The question as to the intrusion of the lobby, it was said, was not properly in the debate, but having been brought in, the Republicans permitted themselves to be placed in a false position by defeating the amendment proposed by Mr. Tobey, especially as it was well known that the lobbyists had openly boasted that they would kill the amendment. It is possible that some of the Republicans voted under a misapprehension, as through the tactics of Mr. Prince and Mr. Alberger the question was taken in an indirect form, it being taken on a motion made by Mr. Prince, and afterward withdrawn, but renewed by Mr. Alberger, to strike out that portion of the report of the Committee on Rules. The following is the vote:

Yeas—*Abbott*, Alberger, Babcock, Balts, *Blessing*, E. E. Brown, J. H. Brown, *Burns*, Burritt, Cochue, Coggeshall, Costello, *Couchman*, Crandall, Crawford, *Cummings*, Davidson, Dennison, Elting, Flinn, Foote, Fowler, Furbeck, Gere, Goss, Hardy, Hendee, Herrick Higgins, *Hill*, Hillyer, Hiller, Hollister, Husted, Kennedy, Landfeld, Lewis, Lincoln, Manley, Marcey, McQueen Mie, Pell, Persons, Philpot, Porteons, Prince, Rice, Rose, Schoonmaker, Snyder, Swain, *Tompkins*, Townsend, A. S. Van Dusen, W. J. Vandusen, *Van Volkenburgh*, Vedder, Wait, West, Wight, White, Yeomans, Young—64.

Nays—Badger, *Beebe*, Biglin, Blackie, *Blumenthal*, Brewes, Bulkley, *Carpenter*, Clapp, Clarke, *Cook*, Cope, Dexter, *Donohue*, Ford, Forte, Gilbert, *Hayes*, Heacock, *Healey*, Herring, *Jacobs*, *Johnson*, Jones, Knettles, Lynde, *Mackin*, *McGuire*, Moore, *Mosher*, *Oakley*, O'Brien, Opdyke, Patterson, Phillips, Pierson, *Ray*, Raynor, *Roche*, Smith, The Speaker, Suydam Sylvester Tobey, Van Cott, *Van Demark*, *Voorhis*, Walker, *Weed*, Wells, Whalen, Worth—52. (Democrats in both yeas and nays in italics.) There was very general chagrin among those who had hoped to keep the session entirely free from all outside influences at the result of this vote, but it was considered decisive for the time, and the rejection of the amendment was consummated without another division. Foremost among the advocates of the reform in the rules was Speaker Cornell, and he was prevented only by his sense that such a proceeding on his part would be indecorous, from descending to the floor and urging the members to abrogate the rule which is the palladium of the lobby. There is a determination, however, not to leave the matter in its present shape, but the members are to be afforded an early opportunity to retrieve the blunder they have made.

The Assembly got into another squabble over the distribution of the clerks of the Committees as reported by Mr. Tobey from the Committee on Rules, but finally it was agreed to. Mr. Prince was so anxious to increase the number of clerks that he asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill a resolution making the number twenty, instead of sixteen, but, this being refused, he introduced it subsequently in the regular order of business, when it was voted down by a large majority. The general result of the whole debate on the report of the Committee on Rules was to show that the Assembly may, after all, be painfully like its predecessors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Blackie introduced a bill creating a Commission of Immigration, to be composed of seven Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate, and making the Mayor, the Presidents of the Irish Society and of the German Society, members *ex officio*. The Commissioners are clothed with the same general powers vested in the present Board.

In the Senate, Mr. Johnson introduced his bill of last session to regulate railroad freights throughout the State. He complained that the Committee on Railroads, last year, had retained the bill till it was too late in the session to secure its passage, and, therefore, as the bill related principally to fixing tolls, he moved it be referred to the Committee on Canals. A vote was taken on this motion, and it was lost. The bill is intended to compel railroad companies to charge the same rates on freight between intermediate points on their lines as on through freight—in other words, to equalise the local and through rates.

Several bills were passed to a third reading, among them the two acts relating to the Court of Appeals, and that providing for double sessions of the Court of General Sessions in New-York.

After the vote had been taken on the election of United States Senator, the Senate took up the Curtis case. Mr. Johnson moved the deliberations on it be held with open doors, while Mr. Allen and Mr. Wood and Mr. Lewis were in favor of a secret session. The discussion on this question began to grow brisk, when, on a point of order raised by Senator Madden, who quoted the forty-sixth rule to sustain, the President decided that the doors should be closed. The Senate adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, when it was understood the voting in the case would commence.

At the session of the Constitutional Commission today, Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on State Offices, reported in favor of electing a Controller at the same time the Governor is elected, and for the same term; the State Treasurer to be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot, and the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Engineer, and Superintendent of Prisons to be appointed by the Governor. The remainder of the morning session was taken up in debating questions of special legislation.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Eliza Henderson Boardman Otis.

Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis died at her house, on Mount Vernon-street, Boston, yesterday morning, after an illness of several months. Her life was distinguished in many ways, and her active interests so varied that it is no exaggeration to speak of her death as a public loss. Her maiden name was Eliza Henderson Boardman. Her father was a Boston merchant, and in that city she was born and reared, marrying at an early age Harrison Gray Otis, Jr., the eldest son of Harrison Gray Otis, a name associated with many prominent events in our history. The younger Mr. Otis inherited the brilliant qualities of his father, and was a rising member of the Bar when he died, leaving a widow and three sons, one of whom survives Mrs. Otis. Her long residence abroad, for the purpose of educating her children, made her wish to return to her native city. Her drawing-rooms soon became famous. With a grace peculiar to herself, she presided at her Thursday evening receptions, and it was beneath her modest roof, where hospitality was extended without ostentation, that many a young man of merit found his first recognition, and many authors, artists, and professional men were introduced to fame and subsequent fortune.

For many years her house was open to all who were pleased to call upon the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, and through her efforts mainly, the 22d of February became a legal holiday, in the State, while the Mount Vernon ball which she initiated and carried through was the means of adding a liberal contribution to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The crowning act of her life was her encouragement of the Soldiers' Relief Rooms during the war. She dispatched business with great facility, and at the conclusion of her labors she received the thanks of the City Council of Boston for the good work she accomplished.

Without making any pretensions to authorship, Mrs. Otis was an agreeable and pleasant writer. In 1854 she published a society novel entitled *The Barclays of Boston*, and for many years she was a frequent contributor to the Press. The recent death of her brother placed her in possession of nearly $1,000,000, which she has disposed of by will.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Battle With the Modocs—A Petition from Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Official dispatches have been received at Army Head-quarters from Gen. Canby, dated Portland, Oregon, Jan. 20, giving an account of the attack of Col. Wheaton upon the Modoc stronghold on the 17th inst. The details are substantially the same as contained in the regular Press report.

The fight lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning until dark. A force of artillery and infantry have been ordered from the Department of Columbia into the District of the Lakes, and a company of cavalry was ordered into the district for the protection of the Surprise Valley. Reports reaching Gen. Canby from the interior posts as to the disposition of the Indians, are entirely satisfactory, although they appear to be fully apprised of the difficulty with the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Additional reports from the scene of Friday's battle with the Modoc Indians represent that ten of the white troops were killed and thirty wounded. Lieut. Roberts, of Fairchild's command, cannot live. The Modocs fought naked and with the greatest desperation, springing from rock to rock, picking off the soldiers, and obliging many of them to hide themselves till darkness afforded means for their escape. The troops made several charges along the line of the lava beds, but were repulsed. The howitzers could not be used to advantage, owing to a dense fog. Capt. Jack has the strongest natural position in the country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—All the principal business firms in Northern Arizona have signed a petition addressed to the Secretary of War, representing the unfitness of the town of Tucson as the general and only depository of the Government funds, on account of its remoteness and the fact that it can only be reached by roads through a hostile Indian country. The petitioners desire that Prescott be made the place of deposit, or that San Francisco be selected for that purpose, as was the case formerly, when two Pay-masters made alternate trips from that city into the Territory.

Four companies of United States troops—two of artillery, one of infantry, and one of cavalry—started for the theatre of the Modoc war, today, from this city. The artillery will take the field as infantry. The total number is about 300. Later intelligence from the scene of the battle with the Modocs shows that fourteen whites were killed and twenty-three wounded. The troops were obliged to leave their dead on the field. The volunteers will leave for home in a few days, as their term of service will expire.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Chemical Analyses by Prof. Aiken Analyzed by Another Chemist.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—At the Wharton trial today, Prof. Aiken was examined in regard to color tests, after which he was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the counsel for the defense, during which he was asked if he had not made chemical experiments which were not approved of by the world of science. The prosecution objected, and the Court sustained the objection, the defense excepting. The witness was asked if he had not made the analysis in the Schoeppe case, which question was objected to and ruled out, the defense again excepting.

J. W. Mallet, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Virginia, was next examined in regard to the analysis made by Prof. Aiken. The following is the substance of his testimony: The tests used were certainly among the most important and proper to be used in the detection of antimony, and if the results obtained were on a sufficient scale and sufficiently distinct, and observed by a person accustomed to observe such reactions, they would satisfy my mind that antimony was present; but there are several other characteristic tests for antimony that I would have employed. On cross-examination, Prof. Mallet said: There are some cases in which, by a single test, it can be determined whether the property sought is present. Antimony is not one of this character. It belongs to a class of cases that can be detected by a series or group of tests, taken in connection and very often required to be employed in a certain order. By the use of one test you exclude one substance; by the second test, another, and so on until a result is obtained that can be called conclusive. In this case such a series of tests seem to have been made, and, if correctly made, and properly observed, they exclude the idea of all other substances, and point to antimony. But there are always other tests which may be used. How many of these it is advisable to employ, it is impossible to say, but some are so characteristic that it is proper to use them, though the number already employed have given a definite result. Some other tests seem to have been used in this case; others, that were strongly characteristic, were not; of the two tests employed, outside of the series that gave a decided result, one—the attempted crystallisation of the solution on glass—was not decided, and, though this is not of much importance under the circumstances, yet I think the test should have been pursued further.

Mr. Syester—I object to an expression of opinion from the witness with regard to what Prof. Aiken should have done. The Court, Judge Hammond dissenting, sustained the objection.

The witness resumed—If the crystals obtained by Dr. Aiken were distinctly observed, and their forms seen to be different, it would throw great doubt upon the identity of the substances crystallized.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the Court adjourned until 9½ A. M. to-morrow.

THE FRESHET.

Later Advices from Port Deposit, Md.—Six Feet of Water in the Main Streets.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—The Western Union Telegraph operator at Port Deposit, Md., has sent the following dispatch to this city:

"4 P. M.—The water has been steadily falling since yesterday afternoon, but there is still about six feet of water in the main streets. All houses on the river side have been deserted. Rain has been falling all day. Women and children have taken refuge on the hills, where they have built fires to keep them from literally freezing. Ice is gorged opposite the town, and piled up twenty-five feet high. There has been no loss of life as far as heard, but the destruction of property has been very great. Davis & Pugh, lumber-dealers, lose heavily here and at Lapidium, on the opposite side of the river, where, also, wharves and lime-houses were swept away, and the water was five feet deep in the warehouses of Noland & Co. A sash-factory had one side crushed in. There must be considerable damage done to stock and machinery. There are very few persons that have not suffered more or less.

Half-past three P. M.—It is still raining, and there is great fear that the rush of water from above will sweep away more houses on the lower side of the street, a few of which are now occupied. There is a huge mass of ice against the depot, which a return of the water would bring in and it would crush the building. It is still surrounded with water, which is about three feet deep on the depot floor. The railroad tracks through the town are still covered with water and ice to the depth of several feet.

Five P. M.—The water is again rising."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—1 A. M.—The low barometer has moved from Lake Erie south-east of Lake Ontario, with threatening weather and snow on the lower lakes and in Canada; in New-England low pressures, north-easterly winds, sleet and rain prevail; in the Middle and South Atlantic States, clearing and clear weather, with south-westerly to westerly winds; in the Gulf States, south-easterly winds and generally clear weather; in the mid Mississippi Valley, diminishing pressure and threatening weather, extending westward, with rain; in the Missouri Valley, from the upper lakes to the Ohio Valley, north-westerly winds and occasional snow, with partly cloudy weather prevail.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in New-York will move eastward, with clearing weather, lower temperature, north-westerly winds, and occasional snow on the lower lakes, and in Canada and New England; for the Middle States, generally clearing weather, north-westerly winds, diminishing temperature, and occasional fogs on the seaboard; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States, light winds, partly cloudy and colder weather; for the mid-Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and thence to Kentucky and Indiana, south-easterly winds, low pressures, threatening weather and occasional rain and snow; for the North-west and the upper lakes, increasing pressures, lower temperatures, north-westerly and north-easterly winds, and occasional snow.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 37°; 6 A. M., 34°; 9 A. M., 36½°; 12 M., 39½°; 3 P. M., 41°; 6 P. M., 40°; 9 P. M., 37°; 12 P. M., 33°. Average temperature yesterday, 37¼°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Timothy O. Howe was yesterday re-elected United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Simon Jordan's house and two barns at Cape Elizabeth, Me., were burned on Monday night.

The number of deaths in Baltimore from small-pox for the week ending on Monday at noon, was fifty-three.

Dr. Thomas Morley was held in $500 bail, yesterday, in Boston, charged with failing to report a case of small-pox.

A new bank, called the Central National Bank of Boston, was organized yesterday with a capital of $500,000.

Mrs. H. K. Storey, wife of W. F. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, died at her residence in that city yesterday.

Mrs. Snider, a woman living in Jefferson City, Mo., chopped off the head of her six weeks' old infant while temporarily insane.

The Missouri Senate yesterday passed a concurrent resolution favoring the opening of the Indian Territory to settlement.

Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and wife, are the guests of the President and Mrs. Grant.

The Second state dinner of the season, given to the Justices of the Supreme Court, will take place at the White House this evening.

Ben Pittman, the phonographer, has gone to Washington, with a transcript of the last records of the Buell Court of Inquiry, covering 3,341 pages of legal cap.

The citizens of Salt Lake City are co-operating with others at Beaver in subscribing for a monument at the scene of the Mountain Meadow massacre.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Circular of the French Minister of Public Instruction Sustained—Three Communist Executions Today.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—In the Assembly today, after a noisy and undignified discussion, M. Christophles' motion approving the circular of the Minister of Public Instruction and Educational Reform was adopted by a vote of 420 yeas to 35 nays. The members of the Right abstained from voting, but in vain; and the vote was declared valid.

The Orleans Princes today, for the first time, attended a mass in commemoration of Louis XVI., at the Chapel of Expiation. The circumstance excites comment, and is regarded by some of the journals as an indication that the union of the Legitimists and Orleanists has been completed.

Fenouilly, Decamp, and Bouet, three Communists under sentence of death, will be shot to-morrow morning at Satory. In the case of ten other Communists, who were to have been executed about the same time, the President has commuted the sentences to imprisonment for life.

The Court-martial sitting at Algiers has condemned to death eight of the perpetrators of the Palestro massacre, and sentenced thirty-seven others to various terms of imprisonment.

Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, has returned to Paris.

Prince Napoleon Visits Queen Victoria—Death of Dr. Lushington.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Prince Napoleon and his wife, Princess Clotilde, yesterday paid a visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D. C. L., died yesterday.

There is reason to hope that the strike of the iron miners in the south of Wales will soon terminate.

The Vienna Exhibition—Activity of the American Commission.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The World's Exhibition at Vienna will open in May. The American Commission is very active in securing space and providing accommodations for exhibitors from the United States. A sharp competition is expected between British and American manufacturers of mowers, reapers, and other improved agricultural machinery.

The Russian Special Mission to London Not a Failure.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The *Daily Telegraph* of this morning has a special dispatch from Brussels, contradicting the statement that Count Schouvaloff failed in his mission to secure the co-operation of the British Government in the measures contemplated by Russia in Central Asia.

Insurgent Cubans Commissioned in the Spanish Army.

HAVANA, Jan. 21, via KEY WEST.—The United States steamer Nipsic, arrived in the harbor of Guantanamo, yesterday.

Pedro and Juan Urquiza, insurgent leaders, who surrendered some time ago, have been appointed, the former Captain and the latter Lieutenant, in the Spanish Army.

Signing of the Contract of Marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Egypt.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—A contract of marriage between the Hereditary Prince of Egypt and the daughter of Elhani Pasha was signed on the 16th inst., in the presence of the Khédive, the Cabinet, the highest officials of the vice-regal Court, and the representatives of the foreign Powers. Each Consul received the present of a cashmere shawl and a dromedary. On the 18th there were races, and in the evening a grand ball was given. The Sultan sent congratulations and honors to the Khédive and the members of his family.

PRISON REFORM.

Meeting of the National Prison Association—Gov. Seymour's Address.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—The second session of the National Prison Association of the United States began this evening, in Masonic Temple. Hon. Horatio Seymour, ex Governor of New-York, President of the Association, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. Delegates were present from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Michigan, Tennessee, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, West Virginia, Connecticut, and other States, from several Territories, and from the District of Columbia.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. S. J. Baird, of Virginia.

President Seymour then made an eloquent address, occupying half an hour in delivery. After alluding briefly to the origin and object of the Association, he said in substance: While prison reform seems to relate to a small class, he thought he would show it concerned the civilised world. The sources of crime were wide-spread; therefore the co-opertion of all nationalities was demanded in dealing with it. This fact led to the London International Convention, and to the formation of this Society. Criminals were men whose characters are in a great degree formed by influences around them. They are representative men. A stranger can learn the civilisation of any nation by hearing the histories of its criminals more readily than by studying any other class. Crimes are caused by moral malaria, as disease by a foul atmosphere; neither can become epidemic without surrounding corruptions. Prisons are moral hospitals, where moral diseases are treated as contagious complaints are treated in other hospitals. In each we learn laws of moral or physical life, and they are more important to the world at large than to the inmates within their walls. Crimes take the aspect of the people among whom they are committed. They show not only guilty men, but guilty society. It is hard to draw indictments against a man which does not also indict the community in which he lives. In our country it is our love of gold and luxury which causes legislative and municipal corruption and private breaches of trust. Dishonest stock gambling could not be carried on in honest communities. While there are many reasons for abuses in the government of the City of New-York, the great underlying cause is want of self-respect in its rich men, which leads them to neglect their public duties. The remedy for these evils is a higher standard of morals. The spread of knowledge will not do it, for knowledge helps the wrong as well as the right. It makes bad men more dangerous. It is now ebb tide in American morals. We must begin reform in prisons, where crime ends, and work back along its track to find where it begins. In this way Livingston and other great statesmen did their work. The Louisiana penal code was work, toil, and thought, which had done much for morals as well as for legislation.

At the conclusion of the address, Committees on Permanent Organization, Order of Business, and Finance were appointed. Owing to the absence of Gov. Whyte, on account of sickness, Hon. Isaac D. Jones, ex-Attorney-General of the State, in behalf of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland and the citizens of Baltimore, made an address of welcome, in the course of which he responded most happily to the remarks of Gov. Seymour.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and John F. Hageman, of New-Jersey, made short addresses. Rev. Dr. Wines announced that to get through business by Friday evening it would be necessary to have three sessions daily.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Attempted Assassination.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 21.—Last night, the engineer of the in-coming train of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad was shot at twice by some unknown person, in the upper part of the city. One ball struck him in the shoulder, but, its force being spent from passing through the cab, he was not hurt. The engineer reports seeing three men, who fled after firing the shots.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Statement of Hon. James Brooks Before the Poland Committee—Supplementary Statement by Senator Patterson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Judge Poland's Special Committee to inquire into the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among members of Congress resumed its session at 10 o'clock this morning.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DURANT CONTINUED.

Thomas C. Durant was recalled. He testified that he had copies of all the books of the Credit Mobilier, among them a copy of the stock transfer-book; all transfers of stock made by him appeared in that book; did not think that any person to whom he transferred stock held it for the benefit of any member of Congress. Witness here produced a list of all persons to whom he had transferred stock. The name of J. B. Alley for 250 shares appeared on it, and witness said he sold it to him for 160, and produced Mr. Alley's receipt. The seventy-five shares in the name of H. C. Crane were held by him in trust for the benefit of the witness, and not for any member of Congress. The only members of Congress on the list produced were Boyer and Alley.

MR. BROOKS' TESTIMONY.

Hon. James Brooks was then sworn, and made the following statement:

Mr. McComb having sworn in the early part of this investigation that I was the only member of Congress within his knowledge to whom had been given Credit Mobilier stock to influence or bribe other members, and that fifty shares had thus been given me without consideration, I naturally enough, when thus outraged, felt indignant, and denounced him as a perjurer. Mr. Alley having since sworn that there is not one word of truth in this part of Mr. McComb's fabrication, and this having been confirmed by Mr. Ames' testimony, I ought, perhaps, to let the case rest; and I should let it rest thus, but for persistent efforts here to impair the testimony of both. The following letter from the acting Secretary of the Interior shows my first official relation with that road:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1873.

Hon. L. P. Poland, Chairman, &c., House of Representatives:

SIR: Hon. James Brooks, of New-York, was commissioned a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad for the term of one year from the 3d day of October, 1867, and the oath of office filed by him in this Department was taken March 23, 1868.

(Signed,) B. R. COWEN, Acting Secretary.

It will thus be seen that for nearly six months I declined to take the oath of office. My hesitation arose mainly from the fact that there was discord in the Board, and while that existed I did not want to have it. When this discord was over, in compliance with a promise I had made to act, I took my seat in the Board, to the apparent satisfaction of all the hitherto discordant parties. The sacrifice was something to me, for to this official position I could not be a stockholder in the Union Pacific Road, and if I became a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, though another corporation in another State, I subjected myself to misconstruction. Hence I was compelled to renounce a right to purchase at par from T. C. Durant 250 shares of the Credit Mobilier—a right belonging to me, as testified by him, in 1864 or early in 1865, before I was a member of Congress, and which did not become valuable until December, 1867. I said, therefore, to Mr. Durant, as he has already testified, that as a Government Director I could not and would not exercise my right to purchase this stock, but would transfer the right to C. H. Nelson, my son-in-law, to whom, as a stock operator, the right would be valuable. Mr. Durant made no objection, save as to the number of shares to be transferred, and he has stated that he compromised on that by selling fifty to Mr. Nelson, with a few Union Pacific bonds in addition, and a certain number of shares of Union Pacific stock, which were immediately entered upon the books, as seen by the records, in Mr. Nelson's own name. I did not then receive, and have never since received a cent, or a cent's worth from the transaction, as my own or in any other name. I have never recognized for nor had any dividend or allotment in any form from any shares entered on the books in Mr. Nelson's name, either directly or indirectly. I did not give Mr. Nelson the money to purchase the stock, deeming it wiser to make him pay me for it and give to him. I advanced the purchase money as a loan, as he testifies, and only as a loan, and held him responsible for paying it back as soon as he could. Hence, probably, as Mr. Ames testifies, although I have entirely forgotten the transaction, I acted to Mr. Nelson in paying Mr. Durant in part ($5,000,) by a draft to be deducted from a loan due me Jan. 22, by Mr. Durant, and in part $7,000 by a check. If there be any error or wrong in so public and natural an act I am incapable of seeing it. If I had been plotting for concealment, as insinuated, I certainly should not have given my right to purchase to a son-in-law but to some dummy—to some John Doe or Richard Roe—whose connection by marriage could not be traced to me in all the books of a great national corporation. The fifty additional shares purchased by Mr. Nelson himself on or about June 9, 1868, were necessarily sold to him by virtue of my agreement with Mr. Durant, and upon a statement of the fact to the Company it was conceded that the fifty shares belonged to him, upon his paying for them the par value, with interest from July 1, 1867. I never spoke to Mr. Alley nor to me upon this subject, as sworn by Mr. McComb; our relations were ever confidential, and he never gave me these fifty, nor any other shares, with or without consideration, either for myself or to influence or to bribe Democratic members of Congress.

Now, in setting forth this statement of facts, I do not intend to intimate directly or by way of these that I declined the ownership of Credit Mobilier stock because I was a member of Congress, for if I had never been named a Government director I should probably have been the owner of a large amount of that stock up to this day. I had every moral right to put to my paper stock as live stock—as sheep, or muddies, or cows, or oxen, mines, or barley, or timber, or steam-engines, or foundries, with two or three thousand tarified articles largely endowed by Congressional legislation; and no constitutional quorum can ever be got in either House of Congress, if members are to be expelled for owning stock, dead, agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, when their interests are to be legislated upon.

From April 8, 1866, to March 4, 1867, I was not in Congress, and during that time, as a private citizen, whenever I had leisure, I exerted all the influence forsome or pen could give me to induce capitalists in the building of the Pacific Road, borrowing money for it and loaning—it money, at great risks, too, which led, when I was not a member of Congress, as Mr. Durant shows, to his promising me the right to purchase some of his shares in the Credit Mobilier; and what he has stated here is literally true, that the business transactions between us were in no way to influence Congress or legislation, but were the natural business transactions between man and man.

Now, I have only to add, that I have never been asked to give, nor have I given, a vote in Congress that I believed unjust to the Government, or for the profit of the Union Pacific Road; nor have I, as charged by Mr. McComb, asked Democratic member of Congress to vote of the road, and I do not remember ever to have spoken to any Democratic member upon any legislation relating to the road. All I have done was, when not a member of Congress, to accept a share, for Mr. Durant made to sell me, at par, certain shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, and when not a Government director of the Road, to transfer to Mr. Neilson the offer made me when not a Government director. This I do not believe to be a wrong, moral, social, political, or constitutional, it is not written in any code I have ever read or heard of.

In answer to a question by Judge Poland, Mr. Brooks testified that he was removed as a Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad in July, 1868; he purchased stock in the road in order to become a Government director; prior to that did not hold stock in the road; he could have had any number of shares prior to December, 1867. In the conversation with Durant, witness told him, as a Government director in the Union Pacific, he would not hold Credit Mobilier stock; he did not want to subject himself to misconstruction, although he had a right to hold the stock; if he had not been a Government director would probably have held a large amount of Credit Mobilier stock; the benefit of the contract between Nelson and Durant was a gift to Neilson by witness, but at the time he had no idea of its value; at that time Credit Mobilier was worth 130 and then went up rapidly; never had any conversation with Ames or Alley on the subject, because they were not his political or personal friends; he felt angry toward both of them, as both had voted to turn him (witness) out of Congress; did not hesitate to lend Neilson $10,000 or $20,000 at any time, being the son-in-law of witness and a man of property; witness had every confidence in him; the $10,000 loaned Mr. Neilson to pay for the stock had all been repaid; never kept any account with Mr. Neilson; witness knew very little of Credit Mobilier matters, but when he got the 100 shares he believed they carried with them all the privileges that any one else got, and I so informed Mr. Neilson; Mr. Neilson learned of his right to take fifty shares additional from conversations with Mr. Dillon; the only hesitancy on the part of the Company in delivering the fifty shares was whether they should come out of Durant's portion, or that of some other person; Mr. Dillon never charged the right of witness to those shares; never talked freely before Mr. McComb at all about the Pacific Railroad. McComb was never present when witness had conversation with Dillon; knew nothing about Credit Mobilier after he became Government director in the Union Pacific Railroad; had carefully avoided knowing anything about it; supposes Dillon was paid the $5,000 he loaned Neilson. Witness had never paid him; was sure of that.

Judge Poland—Mr. Neilson says he never paid it.

Mr. Brooks—Mr. Dillon says he has been paid; so it is a question of memory between Mr. Dillon and Mr. Neilson. The securities which Mr. Dillon got at the time were worth more than $5,000.

Judge Poland—You are sure you never paid it, and it was never paid out of your money?

Mr. Brooks—Yes, Sir; I am sure it was not; never received one cent profit from the Credit; neither directly or indirectly; witness lost in 1867 that the Union Pacific Road had gone to the dogs; Mr. Durant put $200,000 in it; he also induced Mr. Ames and Mr. Alley, and some other capitalists to go into it; before that the road was in a very bad way; in New-York the road stood so bad that nobody would touch Credit Mobilier stock at first; the road was built on a gigantic scale of expenditure at first.

Reference to his explanation in the House. Mr. Brooks said he confined himself to the fifty shares, and said nothing about the 100 shares, as Mr. McComb had charged specifically that all they had given him were those shares; besides, he consumed the hour allowed him, and could not say all he wanted to.

By Mr. Niblack—Witness felt enough interest in the matter after he became a Government director to see that his son-in-law should get his fifty shares, which he was entitled to. The first impulse of the witness when he became a Government director in the road, was to sell the Credit Mobilier stock he held, and pocket the proceeds; but subsequently he thought he could transfer it to his son-in-law.

Mr. Niblack—Well, to be frank with you, Mr. Brooks, I think it would have been better in you to retain the stock in your own name than to transfer it thus to your son-in-law.

Mr. Brooks—I think not. Let me ask you, Mr. Niblack, was it right for me to hold Government bonds during the war?

Mr. Niblack—Oh, well, I don't go into that subject. It is argued that we should hold nothing which can be affected by legislation. As to myself, I have always made it a point never to hold any kind of stock.

Mr. Brooks—Oh, well, if we are to own nothing in this world, I fear the Democratic Party will never get any votes. [Laughter.] What would you have done, Mr. Niblack, had you owned a valuable rival like that?

Mr. Niblack—Well, I don't know; I never was so fortunate.

Mr. Brooks—Well, I suppose I have done my share in abusing people in newspapers, and I am getting abused now. The newspapers hurt themselves, however, by circulating these scandals, as they forfeit that respect which they should maintain. I have money, and must invest it. I never let my money lay idle. If I should only get two per cent. a year I would invest. I invested in United States stock during the war. Some people thought it patriotic. I did not, but it is an investment.

By Mr. McCrary—Never received anything from Mr. Neilson growing out of the Credit Mobilier transaction except the $10,000 which he advanced him.

Judge Poland requested Mr. Brooks to make an examination of his books and papers, which might throw more light on the transaction between him and Mr. Neilson.

Mr. Brooks replied that he would do so.

Mr. Brooks said it had been charged that the stock had been given to influence legislation, he therefore desired to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that on the 14th day of December, 1867, he made a speech against the bill changing the time for holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Road.

By Mr. Smithers—Had borrowed the stock certificate from Mr. Neilson, to exhibit in the House.

ANOTHER STATEMENT FROM MR. PATTERSON.

Senator Patterson again appeared, voluntarily before the Committee, and submitted the following additional statement:

GENTLEMEN: A Committee of the Senate would have the right, and would be obligated, when there were sufficient grounds of suspicion, to investigate my conduct, and satisfy itself whether or not I had been improperly or corruptly influenced in my official conduct; but here I appear by courtesy, and without a request, to read my examination for the necessity of defending myself against an unjust suspicion of having been improperly influenced in my legislative action. This, as I understand it, is the legitimate and the only legitimate inquiry before your Committee. What property or how much property I may purchase is a private matter, not open to legislative investigation, unless the circumstances of that transaction indicate that I have been improperly influenced by it as a legislator. When last before you, I stated that on two occasions I bought stock and bonds in the Union Pacific Railroad. I should, with as little hesitation, have stated that I had bought stock in the Credit Mobilier, if I had understood that to be the fact; for I see no reason why a member of Congress might not with propriety own stock in either, or be compensated as readily with one as the other. A majority of the Directors of the road held stock in the Credit Mobilier from the first, and drawn their dividends upon it, whose integrity and official probity have never been questioned, though they have exercised their right to vote whenever the Pacific Railroad has been before them. They who purchased this stock after all legislation had passed, and whose votes and influence could not have been affected in a solitary instance, cannot be less innocent, and should have been saved the cruel humiliation of this public scandal. My object in coming before the Committee this morning is to state or explain, a little more fully than I did when first before you, a point on which I find I differ from Mr. Ames' present position.

In my statement of Wednesday I stated that I made two purchases of stock and bonds of Mr. Ames, and I read that statement to him before presenting it to the Committee. He said it was correct, except in a single point. I believed it correct in every point, and, therefore, gave it to the Committee. I will state his case, first, as to relation to the first purchase; we are agreed on the second. More than a year after I had been offered stock in the Credit Mobilier, having some money to invest, I placed it in the hands of Mr. Ames without a thought that this stock or the Credit Mobilier, representing it, was profitable, was in the market, and with the understanding, on my part certainly, that he was to secure for me stock or bonds in the Union Pacific Railroad, and dispose of this sum in such time and way as he could realize the most for them. On one occasion, I have no recollection of any other, he paid me some money, which I then and now believe came from the sale of stock or bonds which he had purchased and held for me. A day or two since, he came to my room and said he had again been called before the Committee, and showed me for the first time a memorandum in which he had credited me with thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier and two dividends on the same. Supposing I was to receive stock or bonds, or their proceeds, and never having received anything else, I thought I had not what I paid for: but Mr. Ames, it seems, not wishing the matter to end from my ignorance of the mysteries of Pacific Railroad management had put me down for stock in the Credit Mobilier, and assigned me what I received as dividends on the same. So far as this investigation is concerned, it is a matter of indifference to me whether his understanding or mine is correct, for in either case it was simply an investment for profit, and had no connection in thought or act with legislation, but if he is right, somebody owes me a few thousand dollars, which, if they will have the goodness to cash, I shall find my venture more profitable than I had any reason to expect.

I have volunteered this statement, because if Mr. Ames is correct and I am wrong, it is due to myself that I, and not another, should make the correction. I still maintain, however, that my understanding of the transaction is the correct one, and I have reason to think that Mr. Ames at one time entertained the same view. I have two letters, gentlemen, which I had not thought to make public, but they seem to confirm my position. I am sure that Mr. Ames will justify me in making them a part of my statement. Before reading the letters let me give a word of explanation.

Near the close of the last session of Congress, a gentleman came to me and said that Hon. E. B. Rollins, who was a competitor for my place in the Senate, was reporting that I was an owner in this Credit Mobilier, and that he should use it against me in the canvass. Meeting Mr. Ames, I reported what I had heard. He wrote a letter to Mr. Rollins, in which he denied that I owned stock in that Company, and came over to the Senate and showed it to me. I said it was entirely satisfactory. On reaching Concord, I found that, among other false and malicious stories concocted to injure my public reputation, this was afloat. I denied, as I do today, that I ever owned any of the stock, but stated, as I have testified to you, that I had bought stock and bonds in this road. To confirm my statement, I telegraphed to Mr. Ames at his home to send me a copy of his letter to Mr. Rollins. My telegram reached him in Washington. Not hearing from him as quickly as desired, I wrote him, and at length received replies both by telegram and my letters, which, with your permission, I will now read as far as they relate to this subject:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1872.

Hon. J. W. Patterson:

DEAR SIR: I have your telegram asking me to give you the substance of the letter I wrote Rollins. You saw the letter. I added nothing to it after you saw it, and it is the only letter I have written him. The substance of it was that I heard he was making charges against you, or representing you as holder or owner of stock in the Credit Mobilier and that there was wrong or improper influences in relation to it. I wrote him that I did not think you ever owned any of the stock, and if you had there was no more impropriety in it than owning bank stock.

Yours truly, OAKES AMES.

NORTH EASTON, June 12, 1872.

Hon. J. W. Patterson:

DEAR SIR: I wrote you from Washington in reply to your telegram. I have your letters of the 8th and 12th, the evening here on my arrival home from Washington. I stated in that letter the substance of my letter to Rollins. You saw this letter I wrote him and there was nothing in that but this truth; and that Mr. Rollins should say that the Credit Mobilier of America was a fraudulent concern, and that the men signed in it perpetrated a fraud on the country, community, or stockholders, is simply an untruth. The stockholders of that Company contained some of the best men of the country, and Mr. Rollins knows it—such names as John J. Cisco, Gen. Dix, Wm. H. Mackey, M. Dillon McCormick, James Brooks, and many others, of New-York; Gilbert D. Williams, Esq., Boston; Nathan Atkins, John Duff, Samuel Hooper, Oliver Ames, and myself, and many others. I am proud to say that I was a stockholder in it, and that there is and was nothing wrong in holding the stock any more than in owning bank or railroad stock, and Mr. Rollins should be ashamed to make such charges, as if you had been a stockholder and manager in this Company, which you were not. If Mr. Rollins can find nothing against you worse than being a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, you must be the purest man in New-Hampshire, or, in the United States. Trusting that you will not suffer because you are accused of being a stockholder with me, and now receiving the profits, I am yours truly,

OAKES AMES.

I have only to add that I have never received any certificate of stock, or other evidence of ownership in the Credit Mobilier, and am not enough of a lawyer to know how I could draw dividends on what I did not own. With this explanation I am done with this examination. Of this outrage done to the fair fame of men who have lived without reproach for half a century, by driving them into the case of the public with a scourge of epithets which should be laid upon the lowest criminal with caution of the torture inflicted upon men sensitive of their good names, by subjecting them to legislative inquisition without sufficient reason, I may take occasion to speak elsewhere; but here I close, simply remarking if such things are to continue all decent men will leave public life as I do, with pleasure and not with regret.

In answer to questions of Mr. Niblack, Mr. Patterson testified that he did not borrow any money from ex-Mayor Emery, of this city, to purchase stock. He was then questioned by Mr. Ames, who asked him if he (Patterson) did not pay Ames $5,000 in January, 1868. The witness replied he did. Mr. Ames then stated he had returned to Mr. Patterson $2,223 and thirty shares in Union Pacific stock in February, and $1,800 in cash on the 19th of June.

Mr. Patterson replied he might have received the money, but he did not remember having got it.

Mr. Ames—The difference between Mr. Patterson and myself is that I say he purchased of me thirty shares of the stock in the Credit Mobilier, and received the dividends thereon. Mr. Patterson at first says he did not; if he now says he did purchase the stock there is no further difference, and my statement is correct.

Mr. Patterson said he had no recollection of ever having received any certificate for thirty shares of stock, and he did not believe he ever did.

Mr. Ames said it was his impression that he had delivered the stock certificate to Mr. Patterson. If he did not, then he had lost a certificate of thirty shares. Mr. Ames further stated that he received the Union Pacific bonds as dividends at eighty per cent., and sold them at ninety-seven, the proceeds of which he turned over to Mr. Patterson, after deducting certain interest. The $1,800 was a cash dividend, and paid to Mr. Patterson in money by witness.

Judge Poland then questioned Mr. Ames as to the letters he wrote to Mr. Patterson during the campaign, wherein he stated that Mr. Patterson did not hold the stock, and asked him if he thought the interpretation put upon these letters could be exactly in accordance with the gospel. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ames—Well, Mr. Patterson did not appear on the books as a stockholder. Mr. Patterson was anxious that I should write something to exonerate him, and I wrote those letters.

Mr. Niblack—Well, Mr. Ames, if you regarded the whole matter of holding stock as honorable, why did you attempt to cover up anything?

Mr. Ames—I never did cover up anything, unless it was by those letters. Mr. Patterson wanted me to write the letters, covering up certain points for him.

Mr. Niblack—I regard the mistakes of persons connected with this thing as very bad, and I regret of Mr. Ames why he assisted them in sruiking.

Mr. Ames—Because I am kind-hearted, and wanted to help everybody. [Laughter.]

Mr. McComb was then questioned in regard to the quarrel among the Directors in New-York, and said it was the result of a general mistrust of each other, because Mr. Alley wanted to have the time of election, &c., changed. He was then questioned in regard to the Washburn move in Congress. He said he could not explain it, but Mr. Ames explained it to be an effort on the part of Mr. C. C. Washburn to fix the price for freight, which Mr. Ames did not desire to do so. Mr. Ames denied that he had ever written a letter to Mr. McComb about Colfax. He never had an idea that Colfax could be influenced as Speaker. Mr. McComb said he would look among his letters, and if he had such, would produce them before the close of the investigation.

Mr. Brooks here produced his check-book, which he had just received from New-York by express, and exhibited to the Committee that no checks had been given on account of Credit Mobilier for $10,000, $7,000, or $5,226, and said he should take to prove that he had not drawn checks for the amounts charged.

At 4 o'clock the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE SEVENTH WARD MURDER.

Lockwood's Ante-Mortem Statement—Macgruder Confined in the Tombs.

The brutal murder of Charles Johnston Lockwood by Marshal McGruder, in No. 154 Madison-street, on Monday evening, formed the principal topic of conversation in the City yesterday. Coroner Herrman proceeded to Bellevue Hospital yesterday and took Lockwood's ante-mortem statement, as follows:

My name is Clarence Johnston Lockwood. On Saturday night I left my home to visit ladies and gentlemen in the house where I boarded, No. 154 Madison-street. I, as well as others, drank considerable. About 3 o'clock in the morning I took a few invited ladies home to their house, No. 130 Grand-street, then went back to my boarding-house. At 7 o'clock in the morning I met several of the party in the parlor, and I went to Miss Brown, a young lady with whom I was a mistaken admirer, some time ago. I told her that she should not be angry with me any more, for I wished by-gones to be passed, and wanted to be friends with everybody. While I was speaking to her, Marshal Macgruder, who was sitting near her, said: "You have no right to speak to her while I am present," and pushed me back. As he did so, I slapped him on the face. He said, "I'll shoot you like a d—n dog," and left the house. I went then went to my room, and slept until Sunday afternoon. On Monday I went to my work, as printer in the *Chipper* building, in Centre-street. I did not come to work, and on Tuesday I went to work, printing in the printing-house at 3 o'clock and lay down for a couple of hours. On Monday evening Marshal Macgruder came into my room and said, "Lockwood, I told you you would shoot you like a d—n dog, and there you are, and now, you I'm going to do so." So saying, he shot at my face, as I thought, and missed. I stepped toward him when he fired again. The blind flash burned my forehead, but was unconscious. I think I fell. When I regained consciousness Macgruder said, "——you, I told you I would shoot you like a dog, and I am glad I have done it." He said in presence of several parties. I have no pistol or any other weapon about me at the time, and have not had one since I came to this City, to which I came about a year ago, from Spartenburg, S. C. I never had any trouble previously with Macgruder, and I rather liked him.

The jury found a verdict against Macgruder, and Coroner Herrman committed him to the Tombs. He was taken to the City Prison by Capt. Mount and Detective Jarboe, of the Central Detective Bureau. While in the street car, he informed Capt. Mount that he was a nephew of the Confederate Gen. Macgruder, and was a Virginian by birth. Miss Annie Brown, Jacob Madison, and Washington Smith, the witnesses detained by Capt. Mount, were discharged by Coroner Herrman, as they could readily be produced when the inquest is held. Lockwood is bleeding internally, and the resident physician at Bellevue Hospital is of the opinion that he cannot live until noon today.

The Coal Combination—New Developments.

The proposed coal combination continues the subject of general conversation.

The schedule of prices for the February market has been fixed upon by nearly all the large concerns. The rates of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company—which is favorable to the Philadelphia and Reading Company's scheme—show but a slight increase. The following is a comparative table:

	January.	February.
Lump	$4 00	$4 50
Steamboat	4 20	4 75
Broken	4 40	4 45
Egg	4 50	4 70
Stove	5 00	5 15
Chestnut	4 90	4 95

This is the price asked per cargo at Port Johnson and Hoboken, shipping points for the New-York market.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company, which has not as yet agreed to enter into the combination, will ask its Pittsburg coal at the same price, per ton, charged in January.

Better rates, it is believed, will be obtained this year than last; but if they are increased in the ratio begun by the "bulls" in the market, coal will be much higher next Winter than ever before. The large companies have already begun to "use up" the retailers, and the ultimate object of the combination is to obtain the control of both the wholesale and retail trade. Whether, when a monopoly of this kind is once established, the retail consumer will not be forced to pay as much, if not more, for his coal than at present will depend upon the monopoly. He will be completely at its mercy, and will have no appeal, as at present, to opposition dealers or companies. The officers of the companies favoring the movement make no secret of their intention to influence the market price of coal by allowing it to accumulate at the mines until a good demand is created. It was reported yesterday that $25,000,000 had been advanced to the Philadelphia and Reading Company by English capitalists, and that the money was being used in the present movement by that Company.

A coal merchant yesterday said that he would sooner see the great carrying companies at present engaged in getting up a coal "pool," turning their attention to some better and more complete system for transporting coal to market.

There were many things they might do which would improve the facilities and do away with the irregularities incident to the trade. Some of the railroads bringing coal to the market have their present facilities taxed to the utmost. This, the merchant thought, was pre-eminently the work of the coal-transportation companies, and they should leave the producers to themselves to work out the problem of getting what is called "fair living rates."

A New Bremen Steamer.

The new Bremen steamer Moselle arrived at her dock in Hoboken, yesterday. She brought out 186 passengers. The Moselle is 378 feet keel, 42 feet beam, and of 2,778 tons register. She was built in Greenock, Scotland. She experienced very rough weather. Her engines are of 700 horse power. Capt. G. Ernst, one of the oldest officers of the line, is in command.

TWEED'S TRIAL.

Continued Examination of Andrew J. Garvey—How His Bills Were Made Out—Adjournment Until Thursday.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis, and the cross-examination of Andrew J. Garvey was continued. He said:

I have not in my possession any letters or documents from the counsel representing the people.

Q.—Now, if there was a course of crime to be gone through to obtain payment, you need not have worked for the County? A.—Oh, there is where I did wrong; human nature is such, you know, [a laugh,] and they were always in my debt.

Q.—Do you remember having a conversation with Mr. Hall, in the presence of Mr. Tyler, and did you say your claims were just? A.—What else would I say; what would you have me say? [laughter;] I said that for effect, and I was not going to say anything to disgrace Mayor Hall. [Laughter.]

Q.—You never said to Mr. Hall that there was anything improper in your claims? A.—Would you have me to say that there was? [Continued laughter.] I did not tell him my claims were unjust; all the bills, thirty-seven in number, which were the basis of these warrants, were partially correct.

Q.—What was the lowest proportion of any of those bills that was true? A.—Out of the $625,000 I should say $240,000, which I get; there were none of the bills entirely true; there was no proportion of any of them true—of any of them.

Mr. Graham expressed his inability to understand the witness, and asked, What proportion or percentage of any of these bills was entirely untrue? A.—There was no proportion of them entirely untrue. [Laughter.] A Counsel—(sotto voce)—That is clear as mud.

Q.—How much of this bill for $45,097 06 was correct? A.—I don't know; I can't say if $10,000 was just; it would be impossible for me to tell the amount; my bills were made out according to Mr. Watson's direction from memorandums; sometimes the memorandums were brought to me by Ingersoll, and sometimes I took them down myself; these memorandums are all torn up; sometimes got the warrant the day I made up my bill; I did not look at the warrant to see if it corresponded with the bill.

Q.—Will you undertake to say you saw Mr. Tweed's name on each of the bills you rendered? A.—No, but I saw it on some. I don't know or how many of them.

Q.—What did you see? A.—William M. Tweed across the face of it. I saw his name also on the certificate of credit.

Q.—Did you assume it to be his handwriting? A.—Yes; I assumed it to be such.

Q.—And there was nothing specially to call your attention to and examine it? A.—That was so.

Q.—In the bills you rendered you put in for a certain number of days' work due, and you enlarged it? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a portion of them always was.

Q.—When you were signing the certificate you were obliged to sign, before receiving your warrant from Mr. Watson, in the Supervisors' Chamber or the bank, did you examine the bills particularly enough to be sure that in every instance it was the identical bill you had rendered? A.—No, I did not; I took it for granted it was all right; I knew my writing; it was very peculiar.

Q.—But did you examine the bills at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—The items were truthful items, and the fidelity was in running them out? A.—That is it, precisely; I don't know how much was due to me when I commenced making out these bills; I can't tell how much I claimed for work done.

Q.—How much of the $110,000, or $70,000, or $75,000 items was for work actually done? A.—That I can't tell.

Q.—Was there any compulsion to make you enter the item of $5,000 in the $395,000 to cover election expenses? A.—No, Sir; I did that on my own hook, because I was under great expense. I deposited the fourteen checks which covered the sixty-five per cent. stopped off my bills payable to my own order, by Woodward's directions. I had no personal moneys of my own for so acting. Ingersoll said at that there was money in the package sent to Albany to Mr. Tweed by John Garvey. There were instances in 1867, 1868, and 1869 when I did not testify to the correctness of the bills rendered against the County. I don't recollect how many bills I rendered in 1867. There were over forty, I think.

Q.—Were there as many as half a dozen of these which you did not verify?

The Court remarked it did not see the relevancy of this line of examination.

Mr. Graham—He says there were bills which he did not verify, and I am given to understand there is not a single bill which he did not verify that year, unless the signature of the notary is a forgery.

Q.—Did you render to the County bills as the bases of those warrants on which they purport to have been issued?

Mr. Tremain objected to the question as inadmissible.

Mr. Graham said the question was asked with a view to show in part that, instead of his being compelled to peculate from the City Treasury for the benefit of others, for the purpose of securing his own rights, the witness was actually engaged in an independent enterprise, by means of shifts of this description, in peculating for his own benefit. This was also to the motive of the witness, for he had not only his own misdeeds to cover up and secure immunity for, so far as his connection with the Board of Audit was concerned, but he was engaged in an independent course of operations prior to that time, from the consequences of which he is also to protect himself.

Mr. Tremain said he would withdraw his objection if Mr. Graham would consent to go into the whole history of the warrants, and allow them to show that Tweed received twenty-four per cent. of the money.

Mr. Graham declined to consent to anything, [laughter,] and claimed that his offer was a purely legal and proper one. He merely wanted to show that this man was engaged in an independent course of criminality, without the participation of Mr. Tweed; for he could reasonably presume, from the evidence of this man, that he was ready to testify to anything to secure the ends he had in view. What justification was it for the witness that he was willing to do anything Tweed wished him to? His guilt was clearly established, and these circumstances should be received as disparaging the credibility of the witness.

The Court permitted the question, but without consenting to allow counsel to go into the question of forgery concerning the indorsements of the warrants, and asserting that he would give the witness the privilege of explanation.

Mr. Graham withdrew the question, under the ruling of the Court, and took examination to it.

Q.—In reference to this warrant for $60,000, which you speak of, did Mr. Tweed do anything more than take a piece of paper out of his desk and request you to sign your name to it? A.—Yes, Sir; with the face downward; it might have been altogether a piece of blank paper, so far as I know; the impression Tweed used on the occasion was: "Ludorse that;" and I did not ask to see it; I don't think Mr. Tweed expected me to come to see him that day, and I am inclined to think my visit took him by surprise; the taking of the paper out of the drawer, and my indorsement of it were all done in an instant; I have an impression that I received my bill there.

Q.—Did you, when you commenced your suits against Tweed, consider the $60,000 canceled? A.—I did, Sir; I don't care now whether I am permitted to retain it or not.

Q.—Have you returned the $5,000 you got from the County for election expenses? A.—I gave it to Ingersoll, and Ingersoll gave it to Tweed; I have not returned the money I got for work on Walter Roome's house, nor the two sums of $50,000 and $60,000, which I gave to Tweed, and subsequently obtained from the City; I am not very much afraid when I heard the Committee of the Senate was coming from Albany; I was more anxious about Tweed than for myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. Graham—You have got bravely over that now.

Witness—Tweed said the Committee should be bought, and shortly after I had to put up for it; my anxiety was altogether allayed by what Tweed told me during our conversation.

This concluded Mr. Graham's cross-examination.

In reply to Mr. Peckham, the witness said: When I had the interview with Mr. O'Connor, I understood he was acting for the people; since my examination, yesterday, I have made a more careful estimate of the property I possessed in 1867 and 1868, and I find I was worth over $200,000, besides having a very fine business; when I went to Europe in 1871 I was worth over $500,000; from 1868 to 1871 I did work for other parties besides the City; the rise in real estate considerably increased my financial condition.

Q.—Had you anything to do with putting the amounts for work done in Mr. Tweed's house in Greenwich into your claims? A.—I had not.

Q.—Look at those papers [Exhibits A and B] and say if you got the moneys referred to in them? A.—Not a cent; I never received the moneys referred to in Exhibits C, D, F, G. [These exhibits were checks for various amounts, which have been frequently produced on the trial.] All City checks, except a few small ones, were deposited either in the Broadway Bank, the Bowery Bank, or the East River Bank. At this point of the redirect examination the Court rose.

On motion it was resolved to adjourn over to today in consequence of the illness of Mr. Tremain.

A SHIPPING EXCHANGE.

Meeting of Shipping Merchants—Preliminary Steps to Establish an Exchange.

A number of gentlemen engaged in the shipping business met yesterday for the purpose of organizing a shipping "Exchange." Great inconvenience, and even loss, has been sustained by merchants engaged in the trade, because of the want of an "Exchange" with proper facilities for the transaction of business. Messrs. Thos. P. Ball, Edward N. Norton, and H. P. Booth constituted themselves a committee and opened subscription lists and issued a call for the meeting, which took place yesterday. Mr. Ball was chosen temporary Chairman and Mr. Norvell was appointed the following paper prepared by the Committee:

It has long been a matter of surprise to those persons interested in freight and vessels who hereto-fore have and are now transacting their daily business at the junction of Beaver, William, and South William-streets, that some more convenient and immediate neighborhood could not be rented in which to transact their business, to make no mention of the acknowledged necessity of some where health and personal comfort is studied in. With that end in view, three subscription-lists (each of the undersigned having one) were circulated on Jan. 4. On Jan. 16 sufficient subscribers had been obtained, before our call, to guarantee the success of the undertaking. The extreme popularity of the movement expressed by the large number of subscribers was unlooked for. The ultimate success of the undertaking is, without doubt, sometimes evidence of the fact being established when 140 subscribers are secured inside of two weeks—say from Jan. 4 to Jan. 16—representing at least three-quarters of the most prominent and respectable firms in the business would seem to amply prove. We have therefore secured the written refusal of Klunzen's dining-room, fronting on William-street, near Beaver, at a rent of $2,500 per annum, commencing May 1, 1873, agreeing to put a passage in a door on William-street and close up permanently the entrance communicating with the lunch-room, also to leave oil-cloth on the floor. Considerable comment has been indulged in as to what name our association should be called by. The undersigned have informed the subscribers that that question would be settled at our meeting for organization. It would not, however, be out of place to say to the members present that we have been recommended all firms to sign, who are interested in freight and vessels, as follows: Merchants, ship and freight brokers, shipping and commission merchants, shipbuilders, &c., &c. We would further say that, to cover the above interests, we have informed the subscribers that it was the intention to have a suitable room on the first or ground floor; that said room was to be located in the immediate vicinity of before-named junction, and that the amount of subscription, $25, was for the annual dues. We would suggest that a President and Secretary be elected at the meeting, the President to assume the duties of Treasurer. Also, that there be appointed a committe of three, with power to rent a suitable room, and secure a person to take charge of the same, and see that only "Exchange" men are admitted. We would also suggest that the room be kept open all day, and that a specified time in the morning, say 11 to 11½ o'clock, as well as a specified time in the afternoon, say 3 to 3½ o'clock, be decided upon as the time the members would make it more particularly to their interest to be present. The object in so suggesting being that business might not be opened at the hours known as "Change," and consummated by the afternoon "Change" hour. Any further information that may be required by the Committee or Committees to be appointed at this meeting may be had on application to either of the undersigned.

Thos. P. Ball, of Evans, Ball & Co.; Ed. N. Norton, of John Norton, Jr., & Son; H. P. Booth.

After the reading of the paper, a vote was taken, *viva voce*, by which Mr. Thomas P. Ball was elected Permanent President of the organization. Mr. Ball vigorously protested, but his protest was overruled by the meeting. Mr. Norvell was unanimously elected Secretary. The Chairman then appointed a Committee on Organization, and a committee to procure rooms suitable for the "Exchange." The Committee on Permanent Organization is composed as follows:

Messrs. F. T. Philips, Hiram Bener, William Van Brunt, Marcus Hunter, D. B. Dearborn, and Gustavus A. Brett. Committee on Rooms—Messrs. D. B. Dearborn, B. Wright, and E. N. Norton.

After the appointment of the Committees, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday next at 3½ P. M. The name of the organization is to be decided upon at the next meeting. Mr. Brett announced before the adjournment that he had received a telegraphic dispatch from Albany a few minutes before the meeting, informing him that it would be necessary for the gentlemen who had interested themselves in the nomination of Jos. W. Richardson, Wm. B. Ostrom, and Samuel Duncan for the position of Harbor-Masters, to communicate whatever they had to say finally about the matter by yesterday evening's mail to Albany. Mr. Brett had, therefore, prepared a petition to the Governor, which he asked the gentlemen present to sign. Another petition to the Governor, prepared by Mr. Brett, asking for the retention of Dr. Bell on the Quarantine Commission, if the Commission was not abolished, was placed on the table for signatures.

The International Art Exhibition.

The Council of the National Academy of Design have, we think, done a wise thing in opening their doors to the works of English artists on an equal footing with our own. The result must be satisfactory to the former, and tend to develop the taste for water-color paintings in this country. The Exhibition, which will be opened early in February next, will differ from anything yet seen in America, as it is, we believe, the first inst

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Union 84¼	400 Pacific Mail 71⅝
500 do 84	300 do 71¼
100 do ..... c. 83⅞	600 do 71
200 do 84	100 do 71⅛
1800 do 84⅛	100 do ..... c. 71
700 do 84⅛	1500 Erie Railroad 62
200 Harlem Railroad 122	500 do 61⅞
200 do s3. 122½	400 do 61¾
200 Tol. & Wab. 73⅛	200 do 61⅝
100 do s3. 73⅛	600 do 61¾
500 do 73	300 do 61⅝
100 do 72⅞	400 do ..... c. 61¾
2700 N. Y. C. & Hud. .. 104¼	300 do b3. 62
500 do ..... c. 104⅛	500 do 62
100 do ..... c. 104⅛	100 L. S. & M. S. b3. 93
200 do b3. 104⅜	100 do s3. 92⅞
100 do 104⅛	1800 do 93
100 do s3. 104⅛	100 do b3. 93
100 do 104¼	100 do s60. 92⅞
100 Rock Island 111⅝	60 do 92⅞
100 do 111⅝	5175 do 93
600 C., C. & I. C. 38⅝	100 do b3. 93
500 do 38½	300 do s3. 93
700 Bos., H. & Erie ... 8⅝	700 do 93⅛
200 do b3. 8½	500 do b3. 93¼
600 Ohio & Miss 46⅝	100 do s3. 93⅛
300 do 46¾	1400 do 93¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C. b3. 117⅛	$77,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67. 115⅝
25,000 do b3. 117⅝	50,000 do s30. 115⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 114⅛	5,000 do ..... c. 115⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 114⅜	105,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 112⅛
12,000 do b3. 114⅝	60,000 do s3. 112⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 114⅛	45,000 do 112⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 115⅛	20,000 do 113

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, old 79¼	400 Erie Railroad .. b.c. 62
5,000 Va. 6s, cons 55½	800 do 62⅜
1,000 S. Car. 6s, new,	600 do ..... s. 62¼
Jan. and July. 22⅛	1200 do 62⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s 93	500 do ..... c. 62⅜
5,000 do .. bet. call. 92⅞	1600 do 62¼
7,000 do 93	1000 do 62⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.	100 do s3. 62¼
J. iss. bet. call. 89¼	400 do s3. 62⅜
2,000 N. Y. St. B. L., r. 104⅛	300 do 62⅜
4,000 [illegible] 93⅛	500 do ..... c. 62⅞
1,000 [illegible] 94⅛	100 do 62⅜
17,000 [illegible] 2d. 95	300 do 62⅝
2,000 [illegible] F. 108	1100 do 62⅜
4,000 Buff. & E., new. 93⅛	600 do 62⅜
12,000 Un. Pacific 1st. .. 88⅛	200 do b3. 62⅜
5,000 do ..... c. 88⅛	1500 do 62⅜
3,000 do 87	1200 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 104⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. 78	300 do s3. 104⅛
14,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc. 78⅜	400 do 104⅛
1,000 do 78⅜	100 do b3. 104⅜
3,000 Ill. Cen. 7s, '75. 102⅛	100 do ..... c. 104⅛
7,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 42⅜	200 do b3. 104⅜
2,000 do 42⅛	900 do 104⅛
10,000 do 42⅛	800 do ..... c. 104⅛
41,000 do 42⅛	1500 do 104⅛
7,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. 102	100 Mich. Central 108⅛
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 105	100 L. S. & M. So. .. s3. 93¼
1,000 C. & Pitts. 4th 84	1300 do .. bet. call. 93⅛
6,000 Ohio & Miss. con. 92⅛	100 do b3. 93⅛
4,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 85⅜	400 do 93⅛
7,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 89⅛	100 do 93⅛
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 99	200 do s3. 93⅛
5 Am. Ex. Bank 111⅛	300 do ..... c. 93⅛
50 Hanover Bank 99⅛	1000 do b3. 93⅛
10 Metropolitan Bk 139	1500 do 93⅛
5 Corn Ex. Bank 130	200 do ..... c. 93⅛
10 Fourth Nat. Bk 111	200 do 93⅝
200 New Cen. Coal b.c. 45	500 do 93⅛
300 do 44⅜	200 do b3. 93⅛
100 Con. Coal 44½	400 do s3. 93⅛
100 do 44½	700 do 93⅛
100 do .. bet. call. 44⅝	800 do 93⅛
100 do 45	200 do b3. 93⅛
100 do 45⅛	100 N. J. Central 102
200 do s3. 45⅛	100 do 102⅛
200 Mar. L. & M. Co. .. 24	60 do 102⅜
200 Harlem .. bet. call. 122	100 Chic. & R. I. .. b. c. 111⅛
200 Un. Pacific ... b. c. 36⅛	100 do 111⅛
200 American Coal 59	100 do 111⅛
400 do .. bet. call. 60	200 do b3. 111⅛
100 Q. M. Co. .. b. c. b10. 44	100 M. & St. Paul 52⅜
200 West. Union .. b.c. 84⅛	100 do .. b. c. .. c. 52⅜
1700 do 84	200 St. L. & I. M. 96⅛
300 do b3. 84	200 T., W. & W. .. b. c. 72⅜
500 do 83⅞	100 do ..... c. 72⅜
700 do 84	300 do 72⅜
100 Pac. Mail ..... b. c. 71	100 do ..... c. 73
300 do 70⅞	100 do 73
300 do 70⅞	200 B., H. & E. .. b. c. 8⅜
200 do 70⅞	100 Morris & Essex ... 90⅛
200 do 71	60 P., F. W. & C. g'd. 92⅛
300 do 71⅛	20 do .. bet. call. 92⅛
100 do s3. 71⅛	400 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. 66⅛
100 do ..... c. 71⅛	100 do 66⅜
400 do 71⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. .. b. c. 46⅜
100 C., C. & I. C. 38⅝	100 do ..... c. 46⅜
100 do .. b. c. .. s30. 38⅜	200 do ..... c. 46⅜
100 do ..... c. 38⅜	100 do s3. 46⅜
500 do s3. 38⅜	400 do 46⅜
71 do 38⅜	100 O. & M. Pf. ... b. c. 73⅛
200 do 38⅝	100 do 73
100 do b3. 38⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81. 117⅜	$30,000 U. S. 6s, Cur 114
10,000 do 117⅝	30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n. 114⅛
12,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 115⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 115⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 114⅛	4,000 do 115⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 116⅛	16,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 115⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	5,000 do 115⅜
new s3. 114⅛	60,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C. .. 113⅛
70,000 do 114⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

$7,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 87⅛	100 Lake Shore 92⅝
1,000 Un. Pacific Inc. 79	5000 do 93⅛
200 W. Union Tel 84	1400 do 93⅜
400 do 84⅛	500 do s3. 93⅛
100 do 84	500 do ..... c. 93⅜
100 do b3. 84	500 do 93⅜
1000 do 83⅞	100 do b3. 93⅜
100 do b3. 83⅞	700 do 93⅛
100 Pacific Mail 71⅛	600 do 93⅜
100 do ..... c. 71⅛	100 Union Pacific .. b3. 36⅝
400 do 71⅛	1100 do 36⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. .. 104⅛	300 do 36⅛
600 do 104⅛	300 do 36⅜
100 do 104⅛	700 do 36⅛
500 do s3. 104	200 Rock Island ... s3. 111⅛
300 do 104	100 do ..... c. 111⅛
2700 do 104⅛	100 do 111⅛
1000 do 104	100 Tol. & Wabash 72⅝
100 Con. Coal 45	500 Harlem 122⅛
300 Erie Railroad 62⅜	207 do 122⅛
500 do 62⅜	200 B., H. & Erie .. b3. 8⅜
500 do 62⅝	100 do 8⅜
1000 do 62⅜	500 Ohio & Miss 46⅜
100 do ..... c. 62⅜	100 do s3. 46⅝
200 do 62⅜	300 do 46⅜
500 do s3. 62⅜	100 do b3. 46⅝
1300 do 62⅛	600 do s3. 46⅛
100 do b3. 62⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Tenn. 6s, old ... 79⅛	300 New Cen. Coal b.c. 44⅜
5,000 U. P. R. R. 1st M. 87⅛	200 O. & Miss. b. c. c. 46⅝
6,000 do 87⅜	200 do s3. 46⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s, Ld. Gt. 78½	200 do 46⅛
1,000 U. P. 10s, Inc ... 78⅞	300 do b3. 46⅜
1,000 do 78⅛	600 Erie Railroad b. 3c. 62⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 109	100 do 62⅛
7,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st. 42⅜	600 do b3. 62⅛
200 Canton Co. 100⅜	500 do 62⅝
100 Con. Coal 45⅛	200 do ..... c. 62⅛
200 Md. Coal Co 21	200 do 62⅜
100 Mariposa Pref 2⅛	3000 do 63⅛
200 Mar. L. & M. .. b3. 24⅜	1000 do 62⅜
100 do 24⅛	100 Lake Shore ... b. c. 93⅛
100 Mar. L. & M. P. ... 32	200 do 93⅛
2100 West. Un. Tel. b. c. 83⅝	100 do b3. 93⅜
200 do b3. 83⅝	100 do b3. 93⅛
100 do b3. 83⅜	100 do 93½
300 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 71	100 C. & R. I. R. R. ... 111⅛
500 do 70⅞	100 do .. bet. call. 111⅜
200 do 71	300 Bos., H. & Erie ... 8⅛
100 U. S. Express 76	200 Union Pacific 36⅜
50 do 76⅛	1200 do b3. 36⅜
200 do .. bet. call. 76	100 do s3. 36⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 104	200 Clev. & Pitts. G. .. 90½
300 do 104⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. .. 88⅜
200 do 104	700 Tol. & Wab. .. b. c. 73
200 do b3. 104	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. 66⅜
800 do 103⅞	200 Mor. & Es 90⅛
500 do 104	200 Del., L. & W 97⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$50,000 10-40 C. 113⅛	300 Erie Railroad 62⅝
100 New Cen. Coal 44⅜	200 do b3. 63
100 do 44⅛	100 do 63
200 Western Un 83⅝	100 do b3. 63⅛
500 do 83⅛	300 do 63⅛
500 do b3. 83⅝	800 do 63⅛
600 do 83⅝	400 do b3. 63⅛
100 do b3. 83⅝	300 do 63⅛
100 U. S. Ex. 76	100 do b3. 63⅛
100 Pacific Mail 71⅛	400 do 63
100 do 71⅜	400 do b3. 63
100 do 71⅛	300 do 63⅛
100 do b3. 71⅛	100 do b3. 63⅛
200 do 71⅛	1600 do 63⅛
100 do b10. 71⅛	100 do b3. 63⅜
100 do b3. 71⅜	200 do b3. 63⅛
50 do 71	200 do 63⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. .. 104	1000 do 63
100 do 104⅛	800 Lake Sh. & M. S. .. 93⅛
100 do 104⅛	200 do b3. 93⅛
200 do ..... c. 104⅛	100 do 93⅜
200 do s3. 104⅛	48 N. J. Cen 102⅜
700 do 104⅛	200 Bos., H. & Erie ... 8⅜
500 do 104⅛	300 do b3. 8⅜
300 do b3. 104⅛	100 do b4. 8⅜
100 Ohio & Miss 46⅜	100 do b2. 8⅜
700 C., C. & I. C. 38⅛	

TUESDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

There is higher Gold and dearer Money in the Wall-street markets today. The Foreign Exchanges are something weaker on the advance in Gold, while the Public Funds of the Coupon classes, (suitable for remittances to Europe,) are higher than yesterday from the same cause, and in demand. The New 5 ₱ cents sold up to 113¾ ₱ cent., including February Quarterly Interest, while the sales of Gold are at 113⅝@113¾ ₱ cent.

The dearer rates paid for Money on the Stock Exchange a good part of the day, were ascribed by some opinions to the *Bull* movement in Gold, and a lock-up of part of the Gold, by borrowing Currency upon it, by way of strengthening the rise. Late in the day Gold was ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower, sales for a brief time at 113½ ₱ cent., but the sales returned about 3 o'clock P. M. to 113⅝ ₱ cent. The last rate for Money was 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest. Some of the large City Banks report that they are losing on their Country Bank balances, while the near Cities, like Boston and Philadelphia, are debtor to New-York, and are sending Greenbacks this way. There is a fair demand for very prime Merchant paper, outside of Bank, at 8@10 ₱ cent., and for Railroad paper at 12@14 ₱ cent. per annum. The acceptances of a number of the prominent Roads of the country have been in the market of late, though partly made against purchases of Rails, &c., rather than as mere accommodation paper.

The transactions in Bills on London, 60 days, are ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower, on cash sales, than yesterday, say 109¼@109⅜, in place of 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. The sight rates are also ⅛ ₱ cent. easier, 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent.

It is stated that the Toledo and Wabash Company have authorized a 7 ₱ cent. Gold Mortgage of $5,000,000 for the improvement of their Road by substituting, in the renewal of track, steel for iron rails. Like other recent examples among the old concerns, the Stock goes up on the creation of new incumbrances.

In the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange there is less buoyancy on what are called the Vanderbilt favorites, including Western Telegraph, than yesterday, because of the denial of Mr. Vanderbilt himself that he has anything to do with the speculation in Telegraph. There was no doubt before that his name is frequently used in Wall-street, in some instances in connection with his own Roads, without sufficient authority. New-York Central opened at 104⅛ and went off to 103⅞ ₱ cent. Telegraph from 84⅛ went off to 83⅝ ₱ cent. On the other hand, Erie and Lake Shore moved upward, under heavy purchases, at an advance of 1@1½ ₱ cent. on Friday's sales, and there was a reasonably firm feeling in most of the Western Roads. Pacific Mail rather weaker. The Pacific Railroad Bonds in demand, and the Union First Mortgage advanced to 87½ ₱ cent.

After the Second Board the market was generally steady, and made another advance on Erie Stock. At the close of business, at 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

Closing Quotations—Jan. 21.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115⅝	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115⅝	115⅞
American Gold	113⅜	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅜	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	112
North-west Common	80⅜	80¼
Pacific Mail	71⅛	71⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅜	77⅛
St. Paul Common	52⅛	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84⅛	83⅝
Erie	61⅛	63⅛
Union Pacific	36⅛	36⅜
Lake Shore	92⅛	93⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	38⅛	38⅜
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	72⅞
North-west Preferred	88⅛	88⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47⅛	47

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was strong. Gold left off 113⅝ ₱ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

Gold receipts	$537,622 29
Gold payments	344,489 37
Gold balance	37,231,892 29
Currency receipts	183,298 95
Currency payments	229,616 19
Currency balance	20,932,016 94
Customs	467,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	116	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	115⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅝
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	5-20 reg., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅝
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 reg.	112⅛
5-20 reg., '65	114⅛	10-40 coup.	113
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	5s coup., '81	113⅝
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	114⅛	6s Currency	114⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	129	Irving	122
Manhattan	158	Metropolitan	132⅛
Merchants'	115	Nassau	100
Mechanics'	134	Corn Exchange	130
Union	137	Continental	80
America	145	St. Nicholas	114
North River	85	Commonwealth	93
Gallatin National	121	Importers' & Traders'	190
Merchants' Exchange	86	Manufact's & Mer's	96
State of New-York	109	Central National	94
Commerce	115	Fourth National	110⅛
Mercantile	132	Gold Exchange	109
American Exchange	111	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	80
Bank of N. America	102	German American	104
Hanover	99⅛		

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a dividend of *Six ₱ cent.* on the capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after Feb. 1.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,586,333.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 90¼ to 90½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. WATER LOAN BONDS, redeemable in 1902; interest payable 1st January and 1st July, in New-York. For sale at 95 and accrued interest by WESTON & DE BILLIER, No. 35 New-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	32	Oil, bbls.	90
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Molasses, bbls.	1,436
Cotton, bales	4,689	Beef, pkgs.	1,429
Flour, bbls.	6,507	Pork, pkgs.	1,1-4
Meal, bbls.	492	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,617
Meal, bags	2,487	Lard, tcs.	583
Wheat, bushels	12,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,229
Corn, bushels	14,750	Butter, pkgs.	2,702
Oats, bushels	16,975	Cheese, pkgs.	685
Malt, bushels	1,750	Tallow, pkgs.	89
Peas, bushels	300	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Seed, bags	671	Pea-nuts, bags	927
Beans, bbls.	137	Rice, pkgs.	159
Eggs, bbls.	340	Starch, pkgs.	1,410
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	44	Tea, pkgs.	111
Hops, bales	153	Tobacco, hhds.	177
Hides, No.	157	Tobacco, pkgs.	368
Hides, bdls.	131	Whisky, bbls.	366
Resin, bbls.	598	Wool, bales	152
Leather, sides	13,927		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Cymbeline, for London—161 bbls. Shoepegs, 100 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,384 Staves, 205 bbls. Resin, 7,492 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Saga, for Cork and orders—26,116 bushels Corn.

By the ship Lottie Clerke, for Bremen—4,622 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Jules Cesard, for Marseilles—3,494 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos have been very stiffly held at prices above the views of buyers, preventing anything like free dealings. The demand has been less urgent, buyers having been reluctant to pay the high rates claimed. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 7,600 bags; sales, 24,193 bags. The stock remaining in first hands at the ports Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons report thus: At New-York, 34,474 bags; at Galveston, 1,200 bags; at Savannah, 2,000 bags; at Hampton Roads, 3,600 bags; at Baltimore, 18,728 bags. There has been an extensive movement reported in Java, said to embrace the bulk of the available supply in first hands here and at Boston and to arrive, now on the way, (the latter represented as comparatively limited in amount,) at strong figures, but no reliable particulars were made public. Maracaibo has been in much better request, at full quotations, with 4,596 bags by various vessels reported sold, mostly on the basis of 19c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds have been moderately sought after and quoted very firm; 200 bags Curacoa and 147 bags Laguayra sold on private terms. Quotations remain nominally, as in our last.

COTTON—There has been a more active movement noted for early delivery, mostly for shipment, at full previous rates. Sales, 3,666 bales, (of which 790 bales were to arrive,) including 3,194 bales to shippers, and 472 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a moderate scale, at an advance of ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been made of 10,400 bales, (of which 2,200 bales last evening and 8,200 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19⅛c.; February, 19 11-16c.; March, 20 1-16c.; April, 20⅜c.; May, 20⅝c.; June, 21⅛c., and July at 21⅛c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.48c.; February, 19.61c.; March, 19.85c.; April, 20.19c.; May, 20.5c.; June, 20.95c.; July, 21.25c. The receipts at this port, today, were 4,689 bales, including 1,022 bales from Savannah, 1,642 bales from Charleston, 1,721 bales from Norfolk, 304 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were estimated at 23,682 bales, and thus far this week 63,305 bales, against 65,046 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,460,628 bales, against 1,765,-678 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	18	18⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	19⅛	19⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	19 1-16	19 5-16	19 9-16	19 13-16
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅜	20	20⅛
Middling	20⅜	20⅜	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜	23⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been active, but the reduced offerings and the further advance of 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. claimed by holders, have been against free movements. Superfine State has been very scarce. Superfine Western in moderate supply. Desirable shipping extras offered very reservedly, and wanted by export buyers; trade and family extras in moderate stock and held with decided confidence. Sales have been reported of 19,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice superfine State and Western at $6 15@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; inferior to very good extra State, $7 35@$7 75, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; good to very fancy do., $7 75@$8 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 35@$7 75, chiefly at $7 50 for fair ordinary, prompt and forward delivery; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 40@$7 85; fancy shipping Extra Western at $8@$8 40 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 4,000 bbls. shipping extra Western, February delivery, at $7 50; 3,500 bbls. extra State at $7 60@$7 75; and 2,000 bbls. fancy State, early delivery, within the range.

Southern Flour has been in more request at generally stronger prices; offerings very limited. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$8 65 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 75@$13 25 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl. The bulk of the business was in grades available at from $9 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl.... California Flour has been in very light supply, and held above the views of purchasers; no business reported. ....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 75@$6 50 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5@$6 40 ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in moderate request and steady at $3 25@$3 50 for Yellow Western, $3 30@$3 50 for White do., and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 200 bbls.... Bag Meal has been quite dull in job lots at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 50.... Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been offered freely and quoted cheaper, on a limited inquiry, within the range of from $3 20@$3 50 for State, and $3 50@$3 65 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—A rather more satisfactory business has been reported at somewhat steadier prices, with sales of 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2; 500 boxes, 200 quarter boxes do., at 60c.; loose Muscatel do., at $2 45@$2 50; 300 boxes Valencia do., at 8⅛c.; 100 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.; 3,200 frails Dates on private terms, with resales at 7c.@7⅛c.; 40 casks Turkey Prunes at 7⅛c.@8c.; 10 casks Citron at 37c., and 100 cases Sardines at 29c., gold, for half-boxes, and 20⅛c., currency, for quarter do.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade firmer, on a restricted offering of stock, and a fair inquiry, mostly for the better grades, for export. Winter Wheat held above the views of buyers and comparatively dull; few prime lots available. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 74,000 bushels at $1 69@$1 70 for fair to good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, with No. 1 do. quoted nominally up to $1 75 for prime samples; $1 66 for choice No. 2 North-western Spring, in store; $1 67 for prime do. afloat; $1 55@$1 58 for No. 3 Spring; $1 62@$1 63 for Mixed Spring, in lots; $1 50 for inferior Spring; $1 95 for Red Western, in store; $1 97 for fair ordinary White do., in store.... There has been a fair though less active trade noted in Corn, at a shade better prices, chiefly in Old Mixed Western, in store, and in New do., delivered. The export demand has been less urgent at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported of 102,000 bushels at 64c.@64½c. for common to very good old Mixed Western, in store; 65c. for choice do., small lots; 66½c.@67c. for fair to prime do., afloat; 66c. for New Mixed Western; 67c.@67½c. for Yellow Western.... Rye has been dull but steady, with Western and State quoted at 90c.@92c. ....The dealings in Barley have been unusually extensive, particularly in Canada stock, and prices have been quoted stronger, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 135,000 bushels Canada West, within the range of $1 17@$1 20, and 16,000 bushels very inferior to good average Western at 92c.@$1 05, and 7,500 bushels State at 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel.... Barley Malt has been inactive at old quotations; Canada ranging from $1 25@$1 40, and Western at $1 17½@$1 30 ₱ bushel.... Oats have been much brisker and quoted firmer. The demand for old stock has been decidedly active, chiefly for stored lots on speculative account. New have also been in more confident request, mostly for trade purposes, at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 147,000 bushels at 51c.@53c. for New Mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for Black do.; 53c.@57c. for New White do.; 63c. for extra choice Western Barley Oats; 52½c. for poor White State; 54c. for prime old Mixed State, and 51c.@51½c. for (75,000 bushels) old Mixed Western, in store, closing strong at 51½c. ₱ bushel.... Feed has been slow of sale at from $22@$24 ₱ ton.

Stocks of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Jan. 20.	1873. Jan. 13.	1872. Jan. 22.
Wheat, bushels	1,076,295	1,177,359	3,384,157
Corn, bushels	4,379,586	4,743,961	777,800
Oats, bushels	1,276,716	1,367,087	2,614,382
Barley, bushels	541,639	571,051	333,614
Rye, bushels	40,838	40,339	475,162
Peas, bushels	5,208	5,208	9,527
Malt, bushels	168,512	175,805	107,471
Grand total, bushels	7,468,194	8,080,518	7,702,113

METALS—Copper shows less animation, but is steady; sales, 150,000 lbs. Ingot at 34½c.@35c. for prompt and forward delivery.... The feature of business in Iron has been an active movement, at firmer prices, in American Pig, of which sales have been reported on contracts to the amount of 5,000 tons, at $45 for No. 1 and $44 for No. 2; 400 tons Crane, on the spot, at $48@$49 for Nos. 2 and 1; and 250 tons No. 1 Allentown at $49, also on the spot. Of American Rails 6,000 tons, deliverable at the West, were disposed of on private terms; quoted at $82@$85 at the works. Old Rails quoted at $55 ₱ ton; English Rails at $72@$74, gold; Scotch Pig-iron has been inactive, with Eglinton quoted at $50 50@$51; Coltness at $55, and Gartsherrie at $53@$54, ₱ ton.... Nothing really new in Lead, Spelter or Zinc, prices of which remain as last noticed ....Pig-tin has been less sought after, yet quoted about steady at 31½c. for Straits, 31⅛c. for English, and 36½c. for Banca, all gold.... Tin Plates have been quite active, with sales reported of 2,500 boxes Charcoal, for forward delivery, at $11; 1,550 boxes Charcoal Terne at $9 50@$10 25, the inside price for inferior; and 2,000 boxes Coke at $9 87½@$10, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 103 bbls., in lots, at 69c.@71c., and 200 bbls. do., at auction, at 69c.@72½c. ₱ gallon; market firmer. Foreign dull. A sale of 150 hhds. Araceibo, at Boston, was reported at 53c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered rather more freely, and has been quoted weaker as to values, on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls. Strained at $3 80@$3 85, though quoted at the close at $3 75@$3 80 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar dull and nominal.... Of Spirits Turpentine 200 bbls. merchantable sold at 63⅛c.@63⅜c., closing, however, weak at about 63c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been inactive at former rates; 450 bbls. South Sea were sold at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, on private terms. Of Crude Sperm 108 bbls. sold at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, on private terms. Manufactured whale and Sperm dull at old figures. A moderate jobbing inquiry has been noted for other kinds at previous quotations.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held rather more firmly, on the basis of 8⅛c., in bulk, though not actively sought after.... Refined has attracted more attention in the local market and has been quoted stronger, on the basis of 21⅛c.@21⅜c., with sales reported of 6,000 bbls. February deliveries, at 21⅛c.... At Philadelphia, Refined dull and wholly nominal.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very limited call noted for Pork, yet holders have shown firmness and no particular urgency to place supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of 70 bbls. New Mess at $13 75, 25 bbls. Sheer Clear at $15 50, and 270 bbls. Western Prime Mess, inspected and iron-hooped, at $14 25 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been less sought after. Heavy stock held with firmness, especially City, while light quoted weaker. We quote the range at from 5½c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5⅜c. for Western. ....There has been a fair trade noted in Cut-meats at essentially unaltered quotations. Sales 100 boxes 16-lb Hams at 10⅜c.; 100 boxes Bellies, 13 to 15 lbs., at 8⅛c.; 2,900 smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 6⅛c.@7c., showing a firmer range in this instance; 4,600 smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11½c.@12⅛c., the latter price for 10 to 11 lbs. averages; 87 boxes dry-salted Shoulders at 5⅛c.@5¼c.; 350 tcs. pickled Hams, 16 to 17 lbs., on private terms; 200 tcs. do., to arrive, part 15 lbs., at 10⅛c.; 3,450 pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9½c.@10⅛c.; 50,000 lbs. pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7c.@7⅛c., the lower rate of 14 to 14½ lbs.... Bacon has been quoted about steady, but has been less freely dealt in; sales, 400 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, at 7c.; 500 boxes do., January options, at 6⅞c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, March, at 7⅜c., and 1,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, at 7⅛c.... Western Lard, though less active, closed more steadily, on less urgent offerings; sales, 750 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅛c.; 100 tcs. choice Western Kettle at 8⅛c. and 300 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c. City has been in good request, chiefly on refining account, at rather firmer prices; sales, 890 tcs., in lots, at 8⅛c.@8⅛c., and 200 tcs. No. 1 City at 8c. ₱ lb. ....For forward delivery, there has been a freer movement, and the market has been gaining strength toward the close, holders offering supplies with less urgency. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 8⅛c.; 3,500 tcs. do., February, at 8¼c.@8 5-16c., closing at 8 5-16c.; 2,500 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c.; now quoted at 8 7-16c.@8⅜c.; 1,500 tcs. do., April, at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 200 tcs. choice Western do., February, at 8¼c.; 1,000 tcs. Western do. to arrive in March, at $8 40; 2,000 tcs. do., Western deliveries, in February, on private terms, and 1,000 tcs. choice City Refined, early deliveries, on private terms; quoted for February at 9c. asked.... Barreled Beef has been quiet, but steady, with only a light jobbing business reported, within the range of from $9@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do. ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef in more request; quoted at $21@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $20@$32 50 for Extra India Mess; sales 200 tcs. Extra City India Mess, February delivery, at about $32 50 ₱ tierce, for export.... Beef Hams have been in more demand within the range of $30@$33, chiefly at $30 and $32, ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls; the lower rate for fair ordinary Texas stock.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs have been in fair request, and generally quoted quite firm, within our former range.

SEEDS—Clover has been in reduced supply, and wanted for export at rather firmer rates; sales, 475 bags, in lots, at 9⅜c.@9½c. for very good to prime. Flax and Timothy quoted nominally as before on a very dull market. Calcutta Linseed strong, but inactive.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand, chiefly for refining purposes, at firm prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,098 hhds, and 5,409 boxes, including 708 hhds. Martinique, at 8⅜c.; 125 hhds. refining Cuba, part interior, at 8⅜c.; 75 hhds. Jamaica at 9c.@9⅛c.; 310 boxes Clayed and Derosne at 10c.@10⅜c.; 4,629 boxes Derosne on private terms; 250 boxes old Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 100 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.; and 250 boxes do. at 8⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined moderately sought after. Quotations as in our last.

TALLOW, &c.—Business in Tallow has been on a limited scale, buyers finding it difficult to purchase the best samples at previous prices, which represent the best bids, while holders generally insist on a slight rise, and offer prime stock sparingly. Sales, 81,000 lbs. fair to prime at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. Of Grease, 75 pkgs. sold at 7⅛c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been steady, but without animation; 600 half-chests Green and 800 half-chests Japan sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quoted rather firmer, but has been quiet; 150 hhds. sold at 8c.@16c. ₱ lb. Seed-leaf dull but steady; sales, 100 cases 1870 Seed-leaf, 11c.@15c., and 109 cases 1871 Connecticut, 50c.@65c. Of Spanish, 200 bales Havana sold at 98c.@$1 10, and 50 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 325 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ₱ gallon. Market unchanged.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been comparatively dull since our last. The offerings of Produce, in the way of berth freights, have been generally moderate, and rates have shown less firmness. Vessels on charter have been in fair request, chiefly for the Petroleum trade, but the bids have not been as a rule satisfactory to owners, hence negotiations have been making slow progress.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements include, by sail, 1,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat (relet, room) at 7¼d. ₱ bushel; 400 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; and by steam, 550 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; about 8,000 bushels Corn, to fill, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 2,500 boxes Bacon, at 45s.@50s., chiefly at 45s., ₱ ton; 100 bbls. Apples, at 4s.; 100 bbls. Beef, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Glasgow, by sail, 400 bbls. Resin, on private terms.... For Bristol, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ₱ bushel; 350 bbls. Resin, 800 bbls. Flour, and 60 tons Tallow, on private terms; also, a British bark, 599 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard and 80 boxes Bacon, at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 200 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, a small lot of Sarsaparilla at $1 50 ₱ bale; also, a Dutch brig, 264 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Stettin, by sail, 300 boxes Bacon on private terms; also, an American bark, 424 tons, with about 2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a Danish brig, 190 tons (now at Boston,) with Resin and Spirits Turpentine from Wilmington, at 6s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.... For a direct port, Mediterranean, an Austrian brig, 282 tons, hence, with equal to 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, and a British bark, 200 tons, with equal to 1,400 bbls. do., also on private terms.... For Lisbon, a German brig, 248 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl.... For Palermo, a Norwegian brig, with about 9,500 cases Petroleum at 32½c. ₱ case.... For Cienfuegos, and back, an American brig, 244 tons, at 52½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Flour—Demand good at full prices, holding higher, but no advance established. Wheat very firm, but slow, owing to small offerings; sales of No. 3 Fall at $1 88; most of the sales were by sample. Corn a shade better; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 33c. on East Side, on track; 39c. at St. Louis, in warehouse. Barley—Buyers off; small business. Rye—No sales. Whisky dull at 90c. Pork firm at $12 25@$12 50 for last year's standard. Dry-salted Meats active and firm; sales very large; sales of Shoulders at 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, to arrive, 5⅞c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c., all loose; Short Clear Middles sold at 6⅛c. for boxed; 6⅛c.@6⅜c., cash, for packed lots; order lots advanced ⅛c.; sales also of 600,000 lbs. Shoulders at 4c., seller March and buyer February; 300,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides at 6c., seller March; and 500,000 lbs. Clear Sides, seller March—all up country. Bacon firm; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.@8c., also Clear Sides at 8c., buyer first half of May; also 2,500 tcs. Sugar-cured Hams, seller each month until July, on private terms. Lard firm at 7⅛c. for Steam. Green Hams, from block, sold at 8c. Live Hogs active at a range of $3 50@$4. Cattle unchanged at $3@$6 for fair to choice. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 1,100 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Flour firm; an advance asked but none established. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 32½@$1 33; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 25¼ spot, $1 26¾ seller February; No. 3 Spring $1 12½; Rejected 99c.@$1. Corn advanced and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30¼c. cash, 30⅝c.@30¾c. seller February; Rejected 27c. Corn sold for 34c. for Ear. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 25⅛c.; Rejected at 22⅛c. Rye steady at 68c. Barley dull and declining at 76c.@78c. for No. 2 Fall; 64c. for No. 3. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Pork higher at $11 80 spot; $12 25 seller March. Lard steady at $7 25 cash; $7 55@$7 60 seller March. Meats generally held at an advance of ⅛c.; sales of Short Rib Middles, loose, at 5⅛c.@5⅝c.; Shoulders, packed, 4⅛c.; Green Hams firm; sales of 18 lb. averages at 7c.; 16 lb. averages at 7⅛c. Dressed Hogs firm at $4 60@$4 65 for light; $4 40 for heavy. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 88c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, and 10,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—Tobacco active and firm; sales, 160 hhds. Flour firm and in good demand; Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; A No. 1, $8@$8 75; Fancy, $9@$9 75. Wheat firm at $1 70@$1 75 for Red and Amber. Corn steady at 40c. Oats steady at 39c. Rye firm at 80c.; all on arrival. Provisions strong and in good order demand. Pork, $13 for round lots. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅜c.; Clear Rib, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@8c., packed. Dry-salted Meats—Hams, 12⅛c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12⅛c.@13⅛c., packed. Lard, 8c.@8⅛c. for kegs; 9c.@9⅛c. for choice Leaf. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4⅜c.@4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c., loose; ⅛c. higher for packed lots; small order lots of meats packed, ⅛c. higher. Whisky active at 88c.@89c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 77@$1 80; other Grains unchanged. Butter steady. Pork—Offerings light at $12 75@$13. Lard quiet; Steam, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Kettle, 7⅞c.@8c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c.; held higher. Sales, Shoulders at 4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c., buyer March. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 3⅜c., held at 4c.; Clear Rib, 5⅞c., offerings light; Hams, 8c.@9⅛c. for 18 lb. and 14 lb. averages. Hogs brisk; the extreme range was $4 15@$4 40, mostly at $4 25@$4 35. Receipts, 4,500 head. Whisky active at 88c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—Flour steady: Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat strong, and advanced 1c. for Milwaukee No. 2 Spring; sales of 13,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 56; 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 93; 500 bushels White Canada at $1 82. Corn steady; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 at 53c. Oats quiet; sales of 1,400 bushels Western at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo held at 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 90c.@95c.; No. 2 Western, 90c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; Four-rowed, 90c. Rye held at 85c. Barley-malt active; sales of 15,000 bushels State at $1 15; 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 25. Rye malt higher; held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, Jan. 21.—Flour has advanced 25c. on all grades; sales of 1,800 bbls.; closing at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 18,200 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn unchanged; sales of 4,800 bushels at 59½c.@60c. Barley quiet; Bay Quinte held at $1 06. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted, $1 25 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Groceries active. Sugar—Porto Rico, 8⅜c. Clover-seed, $9 50@$9 75. Petroleum unsettled; Crude, 14⅜c.; Refined, 22c. Flour quiet, but firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6 25@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $8 87½@$9 50. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 95@$1 96; White, $2 10. Rye steady at 93c.@95c. Corn quiet and weak; New Yellow, 60c.@60½c. Oats steady; White, new, 51c., old, 55c. Whisky unsettled, 92c.@94c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2 at $1 25⅛. Oats steady; No. 2 at 27c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 37c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 70c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 88c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firmer: No. 1 Red Winter, $1 70. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and declining; 19c.@19½c. for Standard White, in car lots; 20c.@20½c. for trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—Cotton active; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.@18⅜c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 9,271 bales; gross, 9,581 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,316 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 3,500 bales; stock, 180,166 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.@17c.; net receipts, 2,111 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,682 bales; coastwise, 1,567 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 66,763 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 21.—Cotton steady; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,457 bales; exports, coastwise, 904 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 49,388 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—Cattle—The receipts today were 323 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 2,397 head, or 141 cars, against 233 cars for the same time last week. The disasters of last week, by the freshet on the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers cutting off communication with the East and detaining stock on the road, thereby causing great loss to owners and overstocking the Eastern markets, this week has stagnated trade here. Buyers are holding ½c. off from last week's closing rates. There was not sufficient trade to make a quotable market. The run of stock this week has been of superior quality, which, with the surplus held over from last week, makes quite a large supply in the yards. Owners are not disposed to submit to a decline; sales of 35 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,142 lbs., at $4 35; 30 head Ohio Heifers and Bulls, averaging 1,068 lbs., at $4 75; 19 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,142 lbs., at $5 35; 17 head Indiana Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,076 lbs., at $4; 200 head Indiana Stockers, averaging 935 lbs., at $1 25; 17 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,186 lbs., at $5 25. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,000 head, against 4,800 head for the same time last week; the market has not yet opened. Hogs—The receipts today were 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,600 head, against 15,700 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at a decline of 10c. ₱ cwt. from last week's closing rates. Sales yesterday of 3,000 head, ranging from 180 lbs. to 300 lbs., at $4 20@$4 30. Sales this morning of 2,500 head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 190 lbs to 312 lbs., at $4 20@$4 30; a few loads of rough Hogs at $4 15, and a few selected lots at $4 35.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 21.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 682 head. Market quiet on all grades, even for the finest stock there is only a moderate call. Sales Choice at $11 50; Extra at $10@$11; First Quality, $9@$9 50; Second, $7@$8; Third, $5@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,557 head; trade not quite so slow as last week; sales, in lots, at $4@$5 55 each; extra, $6@$8 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 21—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛; New 5s, 89⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 49⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛@92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 10-40 Bonds, 90⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 50.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 21—2 P. M.—Rentes, 54f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull. Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 20th inst., have been 15,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston November and December at 9 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 12s. 5d.@12s. 7d. ₱ cental for average California White. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 52,000 quarters, including 51,000 quarters American. Provisions—Lard, 38s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; of the sales, 4,000 bales were American. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is heavy and depressed in all its branches. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 7,500 American. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 20⅛d.@21d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Bacon, 36s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Jan. 21—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 48s.@48s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 21.—Petroleum. 47f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Jan 22: Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—7, Aumsch vs. Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 62, Brown vs. Loud; 78, Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo; 42, Johnson et al. vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant; 4, Wilson vs. Bark E. H. Yarrington.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1281, McVeaney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 483, Held vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 609, Claflin et al. vs. Wolfbouck; 913, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1005, Schuyler, Executrix, et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1027, Tracey vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1411, O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c.; 709, Newman vs. Slavins; 739, Meyer vs. The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 885, Antonucchi vs. Fisk, Jr.; 877½, Parsons et al. vs. Baker et al.; 881, Garrison vs. The Narragansett Fire Insurance Company; 889, O'Brien, Administratrix, vs. Bryant; 891, Ryerson vs. Vogel; 893, Ash et al. vs. Goodwin; 897, Robinson vs. Kipelbach; 899, Cox, Administrator, vs. Cox; 901, Albertson vs. Barber; 903, Bodey vs. Raymond.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—28, The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. The Central American Transit Company; 550½, Wuensch vs. Eastman; 1822, Power vs. The Mayor, &c.; 168, Swords vs. Edgar et al.; 630, Wehle vs. Spellman et al.; 1442, Donovan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 654, Howe vs. Cobalson; 852, Osgood et al. vs. McCarty; 672, Bangs vs. Nordheimer et al.; 928, Ritter vs. Boody; 964, Watson vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 842, Cameron vs. Buford; 844, Ashworth vs. Jacobs; 846, The Security Insurance Company vs. Jamison; 850, Perry vs. Thurston; 852, Cedar Falls Company vs. Mallory; 854, Odell vs. Mallory; 856, Hill vs. Willcox Manufacturing Company; 858, Sunderland et al. vs. Powell, Jr.; 663, Osgood et al. vs. Lacey.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Brady and Learned, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—172, Thompson vs. Wilcox et al.; 87, McBride vs. McBride; 180, Smith et al. vs. Milliken et al.; 181, Tracy, Jr., vs. Corse; 182, Jorke, Jr., vs. Verplanck et al.; 183, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 185, Bronson vs. Townsend et al.; 285, Darling vs. Webster; 188, Price vs. Price; 189, Atlantic National Bank vs. Franklin; 191, Cromwell et al. vs. Hewitt; 192, Bain, Executrix, et al. vs. Brown; 194, Ingersoll vs. Roe; 195, Halladay et al. vs. Levy et al.; 196, Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. The New Lamp Chimney Company; 198, Schepler vs. Preuss; 199, Wilson vs. Lester et al.; 200, Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. The New Lamp Chimney Company; 177, Foster vs. Newbrough; 184, Roberts vs. Fisher; 203, Crane vs. Bandonine; 204, Kutner, by Guardian, vs. Kirby et al.; 205, Smith vs. The American Coal Company; 206, Collender vs. Dinsmore, President; 207, Kearney vs. Stenhan.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—31, Lathrop et al. vs. Bramhall et al.; 33, Lathrop et al. vs. Stewart et al.; 47, Van Sickles et al. vs. Beman; 53, Lewis vs. Newburger et al.; 73, The People &c., Mullaley, vs. The Board of Apportionment; 74, Gross vs. The Board of Apportionment; 75, Same vs. Same; 98, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank, vs. Green, Controller; 100, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank, vs. The Board of Apportionment; 123, Cushman et al. vs. Burndell; 125, Snaw vs. Siess. Call 129, In the matter, &c., E. F. Weeks.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1458, Townsend et al. vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; 112, Schanck vs. Morris; 2020, Lane vs. Salter; 1512, Davis et al. vs. Heilpern et al.; 1595, King vs. Wise; 1140, Roemwelt vs. Wolf; 805, McClellan vs. McEveilly; 370, McGrath vs. Bell; 1572, Dally vs. Reddy; 1574, Stuhr vs. Boylan; 1482, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1940, Layman vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1508, Oakley vs. The Mayor; 1608, Allen vs. Ward; 1552, Totans vs. Greenwald.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1265, Dutch vs. Terrell; 1298, Roemmler vs. Gross; 1074, Erler vs. Driessigacker; 1180, Hirschfeld vs. Rande; 1184, Bennett vs. Zuick; 1196, King vs. Lyons; 1212, McSweeney vs. Quinn; 1240, The Holmes Griggs Manufacturing Company vs. Isaacs; 1260, Hartung vs. Koling; 1272, O'Conner vs. Gates; 1930, The East River National Bank vs. Hastings; 1934, Lihenthal vs. Reifferscheidt; 1306, Wolf vs. Goodkind; 1308, Kingsland vs. Austin; 1310, Giasbing vs. Field.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1637, Hunt vs. Sheridan; 635, Hackett vs. Lowien; 1291, Totten vs. McGuiness; 1105, Levy vs. Stone; 1103, Romer vs. Healy; 27, Riggins vs. Black; 733, Smith vs. Vinton; 825, Lexow vs. Nichols; 1083, Stauff vs. Schroff; 1227, Jones vs. Chase; 1243, Feldmann vs. Reider; 1247, Enos vs. Franklin; 1315, The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, vs. Norton; 1365, Young vs. Abbott; 1455, Smith vs. Hillier; 1819, Stauff vs. Mittnacht; 1935, Parsons vs. McClave.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—264, Riker vs. Cowen; 941, McKenzie vs. Sullivan; 1004, Cameron vs. O'Brien; 1682, McLaughlin vs. Martin; 1687, Fleicke vs. Ebel; 1688, Wittern vs. Heine; 1689, New-York Confection Company vs. Bliss; 1690, Bohler vs. Underhill; 1693, Eastman vs. Delaplaine; 1691, Bohler vs. Underhill; 1696, De Koster vs. Sherlock; 1699, Dater vs. Morynagh; 1700, Wexelbaum vs. Dinsmore; 1702, Goodheart vs. Haushe; 1703, Eisenbach vs. Reinhardt; 1704, Sonneborn vs. Bock.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Walter Brown, alias John Smith, grand larceny, second offense; John Donshay, James Walker, and Edward Hanlon, robbery; Charles Sheldon, robbery; John Sullivan, burglary; Patrick Malony, felonious assault and battery; Samuel McLoughlin and James O'Neil, felonious assault and battery; James Olvany and Wm. Smith, grand larceny; Wm. Lanigan, grand larceny; Manuel Toris, grand larceny; David Willis, grand larceny; Thomas Thompson, felonious assault and battery; Henry Mullett and George Williams, grand larceny; Julia Cash, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Gilbert, J.—Nos. 325, 221, 17, 18, 52, 53, 77, 81, 88, 100, 101, 116, 129, 146, 129, 147, 150, 214, 262, 263, 277, 357 to 367 inclusive, 369 to 374 inclusive, 376, 378, 380.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Held by Moore, J.—Nos. 4, 16, 19, 35, 49.

CITY COURT—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. 45, 431, 170, 107, 243, 63, 200, 180, 130, 240, 109, 135, 153, 213, 233, 231, 72, 15, 52, 40, 41, 24, 13, 14, 113, 160, 169, 189, 191, 220, 31, 50, 51, 206, 140, 192, 239, 241, 159, 165.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 105.—*United States vs. Stafford.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Tennessee.—Stafford was indicted for and convicted of carrying on the business of a distiller without paying the special tax. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for five days, pay a fine of $25, and costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the fine, costs, &c., were paid. He claimed the benefit of the State laws for the discharge of insolvents imprisoned under similar sentence of a State Court in a criminal cause, existing at the time of the Process act of 1828 was passed, as being adopted by that act in the Federal Courts in Tennessee. He also claimed the benefit of the State law for the discharge of such persons existing at the time of the passage of the act of 1867. Upon the question of the right claimed the Court was divided in opinion, and the case was certified to this Court, where it is maintained by the Government that the words of the Federal statutes referred to do not indicate that it was intended to conform the practice as regards insolvents in the United States Courts in criminal actions to that in the several States in similar actions; and that the United States District-Attorney is not authorized to represent the United States as to the disposal of fines, considered merely as debts. Notice to the District-Attorney of the United States, therefore, of defendant's proceeding for release was not sufficient.

Solicitor-General Phillips for Government; defendant not appearing.

DECISIONS.

No. 89.—*Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company vs. Gladman.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—In this case a child of seven years of age was injured by the Company's cars when attempting to cross the street. The question for decision was, whether the measure of judgment for which the child should be held responsible, in the application of the rule of negligence of the plaintiff in such cases. The Court below held that it was to be held only for childhood judgment, and the judgment was for the plaintiff. This Court affirm the judgment, asserting that the degree of prudence and caution to be expected from a child of its years is the proper rule. It is said, incidentally, that precisely what degree of care is to be exercised over an infant by its parent or guardian in such cases, is an interesting question, which, when properly presented, will be considered, but as it was not decided below in this case, it is not passed upon. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion here.

No. 37.—*National Bank of the Metropolis vs. Kennedy, Receiver Merchants' National Bank.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The Bank of the Metropolis sued to recover an amount loaned to the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, and the question was, whether the money was loaned to the Cashier personally or to him for the use of the bank. He testified that it was a personal loan, and the Court below finding this fact in his favor, the judgment was for the receiver. This Court sustain this finding of fact, and affirm the judgment. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 88.—*The Portland Company vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—In dismissing this appeal for want of compliance with the rules of the Court, the Chief-Justice set forth in his opinion the substantial requirements of the amended twenty-first rule relative to appeals and writs of error as follows, and it is desired by the Court that counsel will familiarize themselves with the provisions. The fourth section of the rule provides: 1. A precise abstract or statement presenting succinctly the questions involved, and the manner in which they are raised. 2. An assignment of the error relied upon, setting out, in cases brought by writ of error separately and specifically each error asserted and intended to be urged; and, in cases brought by appeal, as specifically as may be, the error alleged to exist in the decree, or, if the error be alleged in a ruling upon the report of a master, stating the exception to the report and the action of the Court upon it. 3. A brief of the argument, exhibiting a clear statement of the points of law or fact to be discussed, with authorities relied upon in support of each point, and containing, where a statute of a State is cited, so much thereof as may be necessary to the discussion of the case, printed at length. The fifth section of the rule also requires that when the error alleged is to the charge of the Court the specification shall set out the part referred to *totidem verbis*, whether it be instructions given or instructions refused. And the sixth section requires that when the error alleged is to the admission or rejection of evidence, the specification shall quote the full substance of the evidence admitted or rejected.

No. 93.—*Williams vs. Reynolds, Trustee & Co.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the District of Indiana.—Reversed and remanded, with instructions to dismiss the suit for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 92.—*Commercial Bank of Rochester vs. City of Rochester.*—Error to the Supreme Court of New-York.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 207.—*Marquise et al. vs. Bloom.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—Writ of error dismissed.

No. 68.—*Scott et al. vs. Eaton et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Arkansas.—All the questions held to be old and settled, and writ of error regarded as having been presented for delay. Affirmed with ten per cent. damages. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 21.

By Judge Barrett.

Carpenter *vs.* Newman; Bryant *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; Frobbison *vs.* Kaufer; Wharton *vs.* Williams; De Jonge *vs.* Smith; Winchester *vs.* Allen; Knox *vs.* Dwyer et al.; Dwyer *vs.* Dwyer; Harrington et al. *vs.* Hall; Indianapolis, Peoria, and Chicago Railroad *vs.* Tyng; Continental Insurance Company *vs.* Schedel et al.; McClellan *vs.* Augur; Strong *vs.* Dodge; Hurd *vs.* Katz; Clifford *vs.* Hoagland; motions granted.

Woolley *vs.* Johnson; the surety, Brown, is insufficient, and must be rejected.

Douglas *vs.* Gilling; extra allowance of $2,000 granted.

The Passaic Bank *vs.* Waddell; motion for extra allowance denied.

McFarland *vs.* Lydecker; motion denied.

Gregory *vs.* McGinnis; report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 21.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Palmer *vs.* Foley; injunction granted.

Squires *vs.* Defosse; order granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Seretials *vs.* Gilhie; case filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 21.

By Judge Loew.

Gambling *vs.* Jones; motion to place cause on special calendar for short causes granted.

Reque *vs.* Rutherford; see memorandum for counsel.

Ruff *vs.* Obert; see memorandum for counsel.

Smith *vs.* Bennett; motion to vacate and set aside execution denied.

In re Coobdge, a lunatic; application denied, because the default was prematurely taken.

Lewis *vs.* Lackey; motion granted.

Feuchwanger *vs.* McEvily; motion to place cause on short calendar granted.

Fiton *vs.* Rider; motion granted.

Ross *vs.* Breivogal; motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Frissell *vs.* Kearney; motion granted.

Cohen *vs.* Rubenstein; reference ordered.

GENERAL SESSIONS NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Edward Carey, William Murtha, and Charles Murray pleaded guilty to murder in the third degree. Carey and Murtha received a sentence of two years in State Prison, and the other was sent to Penitentiary for the same time. Benjamin F. Clark, for forgery in the fourth degree, was sent to State Prison for two years. John McCarthy, for burglary, for two years and six months; Anna Johnson, colored, larceny, to six months' imprisonment; and Francis Reilly, indicted for picking the pockets of James Murtha of a watch in Wooster-street, was placed on trial, but the jury failed to agree.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.

s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 327 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next. —Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.

MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.

n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 33 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.

JOHN LAWRENCE, LEONARD JACOB, } Executors.

o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.

SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.

ja8-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE E. THOMAE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 82 East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.

s25-law6mW MARIA H. THOMAE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

POMMERY & GRENO,
CHAMPAGNES.
HENKELL & CO.,
HOCK AND SPARKLING WINES.
JOURNU FRERES,
CLARET AND SAUTERNE WINE.
FOR SALE BY THE LEADING WINE DEALERS AND GROCERS.
CHARLES GRAEF,
SOLE AGENT.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA. CAR FERRY STEAMER.

Sealed proposals for the construction of a car ferry steamer for use in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, of 280 feet measurement over all, will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st March next.

Plans may be seen, and specifications, and all further information obtained on application to W. R. MUIR, General Superintendent, Hamilton, on the 8th February, and will be open for inspection for a fortnight.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Jan. 17, 1873.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAG LABELS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., the 1st day of March, 1873, for furnishing Printed Wooden Labels in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered during one year from and after the 1st day of April, 1873, the whole number of such labels to be furnished being three hundred thousand or more, if more be ordered during that period. Such labels are to be made of suitable hard wood, in oblong strips, each measuring six inches and a half long, one inch wide, and a half inch thick, and to have a circular hole through it three eighths of an inch in diameter, at a point three-quarters of an inch from one end. Each is to have printed upon it, in suitably large letters, the name of such post-office and State, or of such railway post-office, or of such route agency, as shall be specified in schedules which will accompany each order, and also have printed upon it, in smaller letters, a direction for its return to some specified office. Samples of the printing suitable for such labels may be seen and examined in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. They are to be delivered at this Department by the contractor at his own expense, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Postmaster-General.

Every proposal must specify unconditionally the price for each label, fully equal in all respects to the sample furnished by the Department.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract with a bond of five thousand dollars, and two sufficient sureties, within ten days after the award.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied with a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, and a certificate signed by a Postmaster, in the following form:

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for furnishing Printed Wooden Labels be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder will, within ten days after such acceptance, enter into the required contract and bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish such labels in the quantities and upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated the 20th of January, 1873.

Dated ——.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, *under his oath of office*, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated ——.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Mail-Bag Labels," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

The proposals received will be opened, read, and verified the 1st day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT AND IRON-WORK for a portion of the new City Hall building, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of Hydraulic Cement, also for Rolled Iron Joists, as per printed specifications, schedules, &c., (to be seen at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York,) will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth sts., San Francisco, until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1873.

Printed form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms upon which bids will be entertained, can now be seen as above at No. 34 Pine-st.

P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
CHAS. H. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25, 1872.

(P. O. Box 839.) ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

The Erie Railway Company propose, as they renew the bridges upon their road, to substitute iron for wood. They have a large number of bridges in spans varying from 20 to 200 feet.

With a view to determining the best plan to adopt, they invite you to make a proposal, based upon plans and specifications, to be furnished by you for bridges of various spans from 20 feet upward, with your price for the same.

Let your price be predicated upon the fixed price of iron and steel, to be varied as those materials may advance or decline in price.

Yours, &c., A. S. DIVEN, Vice-President.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, pamphlets, and documents, in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board, and addressed to the "Committee on Printing and Stationery, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING and Stationery for the Chamber of the City Judges, a list and samples of which can be seen at the Clerk's office of the Board, stating the prices of each article, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors until FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at noon.

By order of the Committee on Printing and Stationery of the Board of Supervisors.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[Copy.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of GRIFFITH & WUNDRAM, bankrupts.—No. 3,746.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale: The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the boiler-shop and iron-foundry lately carried on by Griffith & Wundram above named, on the south-easterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Eleventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy, of the bankrupts: all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupts under two leases of the premises lately occupied by the bankrupts; two-thirds interest of Griffith & Wundram in six United States patents for improvements in sectional steam-boiler, and one for improvement in machine for bracing T heads; two-thirds of Griffith & Wundram in one Belgian patent for improvement in sectional steam-boiler; one small steam-engine, and all the machinery, tools, and implements in the boiler-shop and iron-foundry aforesaid, used by the said bankrupts in carrying on their business of boiler-makers and foundrymen, and all the stock in trade of the said bankrupts. Catalogues may be had of the undersigned on the premises.—New-York, Jan. 13, 1873.

WM. P. ABENDROTH, Assignee, &c., of the said Bankrupts.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of December, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN THAYER, of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition has carried on business in the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON RAPP, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 3, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BYRON SHERMAN and PORTER SHERMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Byron Sherman and Porter Sherman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr., and HOWARD A. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. Dated New-York, 9th January, 1873.

ja15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that B. HOWARD KELLY and DANIEL WILSON, partners trading under the name and firm of Kelly & Wilson, of the Township of South Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.

EDWARD W. HEBARD, Washington, Warren County, N. J.

Nov. 15, 1872. ja15-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS A. CARMER, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis A. Carmer, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

ja8-law3wW* ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Mr. J. B. Studley and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEG AND LOVES—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Ledingwell, Miss Sinni.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Saymour, Reed.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS yesterday appeared before the Poland Investigating Committee, and made a long statement with reference to his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier. Arranged chronologically, the facts, according to Mr. BROOKS, are as follows: From April 6, 1866, to March 4, 1867, Mr. BROOKS was "not in Congress," and devoted all his energies to advancing the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad; in 1867 he re-entered Congress, and on the 3d of October was appointed Government Director, which position he declined on account of discord in the Board, until March 28, 1868, when he filed his oath of office. At this time he had an arrangement with Mr. DURANT, in consideration of his previous activity in railroad matters, which entitled him to two hundred shares of the stock of the Credit Mobilier at par, but which was then worth something like 200. Believing that, "as a Government Director, he could not and would not exercise his right" in regard to this stock, he transferred it to his son-in-law, C. H. NEILSON, and lent him the money to pay for the stock. NEILSON did not receive the two hundred shares, but did receive one hundred shares, and certain bonds and stock of the Union Pacific besides, being nearly an equivalent. Mr. BROOKS then claimed the right for NEILSON to purchase fifty shares additional, which NEILSON did. Mr. BROOKS swears that he did not receive "one cent of profit from the transaction." This showing of Mr. BROOKS cannot be properly estimated unless we keep in mind what the Credit Mobilier was, viz.: a contrivance to enable the managers of the Union Pacific Road to draw indirectly from the Government enormous amounts over and above the cost of the road, which they could not obtain directly. As far as the Government is concerned, the Credit Mobilier bears the appearance of being a very discreditable scheme, and for a Government Director to dabble in it, and "let in" a near connection for a large amount, is something not consistent with old-fashioned ideas of the morals required of men in places of great trust.

The State Senate has acquitted Judge CURTIS on all the charges preferred against him. We assume, therefore, that the Senate does not believe that the evidence submitted by the prosecution proved that Judge CURTIS was a member of a legal firm who practiced in his own Court, before him, while occupying the bench. We assume, further, that the Senate acquits Judge CURTIS of having received any part of the fees paid for such practice. On both these points the public and the legal profession are alike agreed in the belief that the evidence was sufficient to procure conviction, and that, in fact, no attempt was made to controvert such evidence. The Senate may be able to give some reasons for differing from the general verdict on this case. Meanwhile, it appears as if the work of judicial reform had sustained a severe check. The Senate has done the major portion of this work of dealing with the corrupt Judges so well, that it is greatly to be regretted that it should be open to the charge of having halted, hesitated, and blundered at the close.

A mercantile firm succeeded, yesterday, in getting a final verdict on a litigation of ten years' standing. Probably the firm could afford to wait for the twenty thousand dollars which were in dispute. It would be interesting to know, however, how many poor litigants there are in this City, whose hearts have grown sick and their pockets empty, during long years of postponed suits of an antiquity only less respectable than the one in question. As some of our correspondents recently showed, two and three years are average periods of duration for cases in various courts of this City. This is a subject to which the Bar Association cannot too soon give their attention. A very instructive exhibit would be afforded by a table of the delayed causes in our local Courts of record. *Jarndyce* vs. *Jarndyce* was only a leaf out of the actual history of the English Court of Chancery. The judicial records of New-York could be made to yield almost equally shameful instances of the law's delay.

Those persons whose literary tastes lead them to delight in perusing accounts of "horrid murders," need not fear that the supply of their favorite food will run short. The new year has, indeed, opened brilliantly. Rather more than the average number of mutilated corpses have been found in the rivers. The other evening, a man was discovered in Jersey City, dying from a wound. On Monday, a compositor shot a fellow-lodger in this City, because the latter had ventured to address a few civil words to a young lady, with whom the compositor seems to have been in love. Hence we may see the danger of falling in love with young ladies, for, of course, the subsequent act of shooting was quite right and proper. Yesterday, a man chanced to have a quarrel with a dray-man, and struck him with a whip. Upon this, the drayman used his proud privileges as a freeman, and shot his assailant dead. These are all the murders we have heard of up to the hour of 2 A. M., but, perhaps, before going to press we may get a few additions to the pleasing list. In the meanwhile, FOSTER, the car-hook murderer, is to be re-sentenced, and perhaps a few of us will live to see the law turned into something else than a laughing-stock.

The House Committee on Banks has agreed to recommend the repeal of the restrictions on the rate of interest legally chargeable by the national banks. We believe such a repeal would act strongly in favor of the borrower. At present, it is next to impossible to conduct the business of banking profitably on seven per cent. interest, and it is always perfectly possible in the large cities, by a slight subterfuge, to get more. The result is, that money is drawn to the speculative centres, where from twelve per cent. to forty per cent. can be had for it; the legitimate business of the country—especially the agricultural and manufacturing portion, in which notes and mortgages are the principal available securities, and which cannot get money at legal rates and cannot readily evade the law—finds great difficulty in getting money at all. On the other hand, the money massed in the great cities constantly stimulates extravagant speculation, and this, in turn, makes values variable and business unsafe. The opinion is gaining ground that, after the note-holders are adequately secured, the more free banking we have, the better for the country.

To the numerous States which yesterday carried out previous caucus arrangements in the election of United States Senators, Georgia affords an exception. In that State exceeding votes have made the old secessionists bold, and the ex-rebel General JOHN B. GORDON, and the ex-rebel Vice-President, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, are contending for the Senatorial prize.

In the Circuit Court at Albany, yesterday, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY made one more step toward the consummation of her hopes—a final decision on the right to vote under the recent amendments to the Constitution. Miss ANTHONY is not in the remotest degree likely to gain her case, nor, if it were ever so desirable that women should vote, would hers be a good case. When so important a change in our Constitution as she proposes is made, it will be done openly and unmistakably, and not be left to the subtle interpretation of a clause adopted for a wholly different purpose.

It is now denied that the Russian envoy failed in his mission to secure the co-operation of Great Britain in the Russian designs upon Central Asia. The denial is a good deal more improbable than the original statement. On the one hand, it is certain that the British Government is not prepared to offer either resistance or protest against the Russian conquest of the Khanate of Khiva. It did not require a special diplomatic agent to discover that fact. On the other hand, the Government would be acting equally in defiance of the opinion of the British people, and of their compatriots in India, did it give any kind of guarantee that the Russian conquests would either be recognized or actively co-operated in. All that the British Cabinet could well afford to do, would be to indicate the limit up to which their policy of non-interference could be maintained. If the Cable telegram rests on any basis of truth, this will probably be found to be its true reading.

Electing a President.

It is curious, considering how many contingencies there are unprovided for in the present method of choosing a President, that confusion has not often arisen. The method is extremely complicated. It was a compromise in the first place, and as it has in part been changed from its original purpose, there is hardly a step at which a miscarriage might not take place. The process at present is briefly this: The several States provide for the selection of electors; as a matter of fact they are now chosen by popular election; these electors meet on the same day in the several States, and cast their votes for a President and Vice-President, and a statement of their votes is sent to Washington directed to the President of the Senate. On a fixed day, the Senate and the House, having each appointed its own tellers, meet in the chamber of the House; the President of the Senate produces the statements of votes, and opens them in the presence of the two Houses; and, the tellers having counted them, the President of the Senate announces the result. If any objection is made to the reception of the vote of any State by a member of either House, then, under a rule of procedure, called the twenty-second joint rule, adopted in 1865, the Senate withdraws to its own chamber; each House considers the objection and passes upon it without debate; the two houses meet again; if the objection is disunited by both Houses, the vote is accepted; if the objection is approved by either House the vote must be rejected, and the result declared without counting it. If, on declaring the result, it is found that no candidate for President has a majority of all the electoral votes, the House of Representatives proceeds to choose one of the three having the highest number of votes, but in so choosing the votes must be taken by States, and the representatives of each State have one vote. A quorum for this purpose consists of a member or members from each of two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States is necessary to a choice.

It is easy to see how many things may go amiss in this long and much-divided process. The electors in one or more States may fail to meet on the same day; there may be more than one set of electors claiming to cast the vote of a State; the President of the Senate may refuse to open any particular State vote, on real or assumed conviction of its fraudulent nature; a factious objection on the part of a majority in one House may throw out the vote of a large State, and elect a President not really chosen by the Electoral College; or, if the election goes to the House of Representatives, it may be impossible to obtain a majority of all the States for any candidate.

These are instances of possible failures in the operation of the present method. The list of instances of actual and possible inequality and injustice is quite as long. It is only recently that the Presidential electors have been everywhere chosen by a popular vote. The old system may be resumed at any moment, and if it should be, we might have the incongruous spectacle of a small majority in a State Legislature holding in their control the electoral vote, not only of the State, but of the country, without reference to the wishes of the people. Again, the electors, where chosen by a popular vote, are voted for on one ticket all over each State. So a majority of one hundred in New-York might overcome a majority of tens of thousands in a number of the smaller States; and a President may be chosen by a majority of the Electoral College who is the choice of only a minority of the people. This was the case in the election of Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, and it is not to be denied that that fact was used, however unscrupulously, with great effect in arousing a genuine feeling of wrong and indignation among the Southern people. We have already alluded to the possibility of injustice being wrought, and party purposes being served, under the forms of the law, by the President of the Senate, or by a small majority in either House. In case the election is thrown into the House of Representatives, the chances of a President being chosen who does not enjoy the confidence of a majority of the people, or who, in point of fact, has the approval only of a very small minority, are very much increased. On this point, Mr. MORTON, in his very able speech in the Senate, on the 17th of January, showed that with an election in the House of Representatives, nineteen States, being a majority of the States, may, through forty-five Representatives, elect a President against the wishes of the 247 remaining members. These nineteen States may have a population of only a little more than eight millions, while the remainder of the States may have a population of thirty millions, according to the census of 1870. It is true that so extreme a case will, in all probability, never happen; but a case may very easily happen not one-half so extreme, and yet fraught with great injustice and danger. As a matter of fact, in 1825, as pointed out by Senator MORTON, Mr. ADAMS was elected by the House over Gen. JACKSON, who, though he did not have a majority of the Electoral College, had a larger proportional majority of the popular vote than any President elected since that time.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, this whole subject has been referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections of the Senate. It will receive no action in the short period remaining in this session, but it ought not to be allowed to sink out of notice.

The Samana Bay Enterprise.

The future of the Samana Bay Company depends upon the result of the commercial speculation which it has undertaken. If it should fail through mismanagement, or if the present expectations of it originators, as to the amount and profit of the trade which it may create or control, should prove fallacious, the Samana Bay enterprise will be speedily forgotten, except by the share-holders who may suffer from its failure. If, on the other hand, the success of the Company as a trading corporation should prove as great as its most sanguine supporters now dream that it may, it will lead to political results of great moment, especially to the inhabitants of the Island of San Domingo.

The consequences which would follow the success of the Company's speculation can easily be foreseen. The immediate result would be the building up of a flourishing colony of Americans at Samana Bay. Next would come the construction of lines of railway and telegraph through all parts of the Dominican territory. By the provisions of the treaty, the Company is to receive large grants of public lands from the Dominican Government in aid of these improvements, and will, moreover, retain the sole ownership of the railways and telegraphs so constructed. Thus the Company will not only gain absolute control of a large part of the Dominican territory, but its railways radiating from Samana Bay will give to it a monopoly of the trade of the black republic.

While the wealth and influence of the Samana Bay Company is thus increasing in precisely the way contemplated by both parties to the treaty, there will be a constant tendency on the part of the native population to take up its residence within the Company's possessions. Not only will Samana Bay, as the virtual metropolis of Dominica, attract the rural population, but it is impossible that the contrast between the semi-civilization of native Dominican towns, and the thrift and enterprise of Samana Bay, should not be perceived by all intelligent Dominicans. It may safely be assumed that the Company will rule over its possessions with vastly more wisdom than is shown by the rapacious native rulers. The subjects of the latter will prefer the order and the security from "forced loans" which Samana Bay will afford, to the incompetence and extortion to which they have heretofore been accustomed. Thus the Dominican Republic will grow weak precisely in proportion as the Samana Bay Company grows rich and powerful. It needs no prophet to predict that the commercial success of the Company will ultimately result in its peaceful absorption of the population and government of Dominica.

But it by no means follows that annexation to the United States will be desired by those in control of the Company. If the latter becomes an independent power, and so conducts its affairs as to preserve, with light taxation, an annual surplus in its treasury, it is extremely doubtful whether annexation will be so much as thought of. It is true that the treaty asserts that the Samana Bay Company shall be under the joint protection of the Dominican Republic and the United States. The latter has assumed no such protectorate, but, even without that formality, it is probable that our Government would maintain the independence of the Dominican Republic, should the latter become synonymous with the Samana Bay Company, against outside aggression. A trading community, however, would not be likely to become involved in a foreign war, and if annexation should depend solely upon the Dominican desire for protection, its date will probably be extremely remote.

We may, therefore, assume that the Samana Bay enterprise involves no project of annexation. It is to be regarded purely as a commercial enterprise. The probable political results of its success we have ventured to indicate. They, however, concern chiefly the Company and the Dominican Republic. That the success of the Company would be the gain, not only of the stockholders and of the Dominicans, but of the whole commercial world, is hardly doubtful. We may, therefore, congratulate President BAEZ upon having carried out a wise measure in negotiating a treaty with American merchants.

A Great Project.

The scheme of a trans-Alleghany waterway, so long projected, is at last fully before Congress and the country in a practical shape. The proposition to open a direct outlet for Western produce to the seaboard was urged by Mr. JEFFERSON more than half a century ago, and has been always recognized by American statesmen as the only solution of the difficult problem of intercontinental trade in a country as immense as the United States. As a measure of national economy, the construction of a canal across the back of the Alleghanies, attended, as it must be, with considerable expense, and with many engineering difficulties, is the only method which the topography of the country permits of saving from wasteful consumption the vast magazines of Western grain, and of transporting them to the Eastern markets.

Mr. JEFFERSON argued, in 1780, that, while the lake communications with the Eastern cities are closed by ice in the Fall and Winter, the channels to the Chesapeake Bay lead to a warmer climate and rarely freeze at all, and when they do, "the floods to which they are liable break up the ice immediately, so that vessels may pass through them all the Winter." We have had this year a verification of this reasoning, as evincing the necessity for Winter transportation of all kinds of Western produce, at a critical period, when the Northern canals have been ice-locked, and even the railroads have been subjected to the most serious snow-blockades.

But the old statesman had but the faintest idea of the near commercial future of his country, or of the rapid and enormous development of the West and the Mississippi Valley. These vast districts now demand cheap and safe transportation for the products of their prolific soil. In the midst of the most magnificent agricultural domain in the temperate zone, with a soil almost virgin, swept by the rain-laden winds from the Gulf of Mexico, the twenty millions who inhabit the entourage of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys have long since reached the point where their surplus production rots in their bursting granaries, for want of cheap carriage,—and this, too, when the markets of the seaboard States, and of the great foreign centres, are unable to supply the growing demand. Never in our financial history could we so ill afford to lose the immense national profits that would accrue, if the harvest of the West, instead of being used as little better than fuel, could be profitably and economically disposed of, and the industrious agriculturist encouraged. That such provision as will insure this is the part of the highest sagacity, and is commended by every consideration of policy, could be easily established (as has been often done) by the commercial statistics of the country. When the cost of railway transportation necessarily eats up all the profits of the Western farmer, who sends his wheat by the cheapest existing routes to New-York, figures are hardly necessary. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, one of the ablest and most accurate exponents of the Western trade, in recently commenting on the fact that the farmer must pay thirty cents a bushel to get his wheat to market, reaches the startling conclusion that farming in the very centre of the agricultural interior does not pay. And it assigns, as a reason, the present expense of transportation, which, the most inexperienced calculator must see, leaves no margin of remuneration to the producer. During the long and stormy Winter of the lakes, and the five months in which our present canals are sealed with ice, and the railroads command but very irregular carriage for heavy freights, the shipments along the Ohio and Mississippi must make the detour of thousands of miles to reach New-York and Liverpool, by descending the "Father of Waters," and going through the Gulf of Mexico.

The feasibility of constructing a Trans-Alleghany canal has been over and over again tested and demonstrated by Government engineers. The actual cost of construction, originally great, has been vastly reduced by Virginia's surrender of her completed James River water-line, (which already extends over half the distance to be covered,) now in operation from the Chesapeake Bay almost to the Alleghany summit. With an outlay, in four or five annual installments, of six million dollars, the entire work would be insured, and the mighty volume of Western transportation, now dammed up in the Mississippi Valley, would find an outlet by the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers to the oceans. Nearly as large an amount has been appropriated for some of our colossal post-offices and local improvements, and there is no good financial reason why this great national thoroughfare, as necessary to the East as to the West, should not be undertaken. If we could make sure that the work could be carried on without jobbery or corruption or extravagance, we should give the project our hearty approval.

The Committee of Seventy and the Charter.

We publish in another column a full statement of the views upon the amended charter which will be urged today before the legislative Committees on Cities, by a delegation from the Committee of Seventy. The document is subscribed by Prof. DWIGHT on behalf of the Subcommittee on Legislation. That Committee includes the names of Ex-Gov. SALOMON and of Messrs. SCHULTZ, EATON, CHOATE and STURGES. The members of the Committee are entirely unanimous on the points which they submit for the consideration of the Legislature, and with such indorsement, the views presented will doubtless receive careful attention. The Committee accord a tribute of deserved praise to the general tenor of the Republican amendments to the charter, and they give the keynote to the general discussion of the subject, by declaring that their main office "is to make such suggestions as will perfect the scheme which has been presented." Prof. DWIGHT and his colleagues consider the plan submitted to be defective in the following important particulars:

I. They object to the principle of making the nominations of the Mayor subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen. Such a provision they hold to be inconsistent with the undivided responsibility which the people demand in the executive head of the City Government. They propose to give the Mayor the absolute power of appointment, and the power of removal only "for cause." We merely state this opinion, without adopting it.

II. They propose that the tenure of office of the heads of departments should be the same as that of the Mayor—two years.

III. They object to any of the present heads of Departments being legislated into office, and maintain that "all should go out of office at the same time."

IV. They object to the practically unlimited power of removal over their subordinates intrusted to heads of Departments, and propose that in the Police, Fire, and Health Departments, at least, the power of removal should be exercised only on inquiry of a judicial nature, and on specific charges.

V. It is pointed out that the plan of allowing the heads of Departments to fix the salaries of their subordinates is fraught with great danger of abuse, and that such power should be intrusted to the Board of Apportionment.

VI. It is recommend that, like the other departments, the Department of Public Works should be placed under the charge of three Commissioners.

VII. It is urged that the Corporation Attorney, the Public Administrator, and the Attorney to the Board of Health, should be appointed by the Judges of some of the Courts, instead of by the Corporation Counsel.

VIII. The clause empowering the heads of Departments to open contracts and make awards in the absence of the Controller, is objected to.

IX. It is proposed that the estimates made by the Board of Apportionment, fixing the tax levy for the year, should be subject to discussion in the Board of Aldermen, where tax-payers could be heard in relation to these estimates, and where the heads of departments should be present to answer questions or make explanations. The Aldermen ought merely to have the power of returning the estimates with their objections, if any, and in the event of these being disregarded by the Board of Apportionment, they should be compelled to assign reasons for such action.

Finally, the Committee urge that time should be allowed for a further examination and a more mature discussion of the proposed amendments, and that their phraseology be subject to the careful revision which many evident marks of haste in drafting imperatively demand.

Refunding the Cotton Tax.

There is a considerable pressure upon Congress for the refunding of the tax on cotton, and this pressure is exerted in the usual way. When one reflects in what relatively small amounts, and by how many widely-scattered parties, this tax was paid, it is evident that some peculiar means has been employed to consolidate the interest in the bill. This is the fact. The means have been very simple, and have consisted in the purchase by speculators, of one kind and another, of all the tax receipts they could lay their hands on, and at merely nominal rates. This is a fact patent enough for even the most incautious Congressman to see, and we hope that when the measure comes up for consideration, an explanation of it will be required. Then the cat will out, for no explanation can be given.

Another fact, besides the notorious purchase of the tax receipts, makes it impossible that the bill should restore the tax collected to those who originally paid it. It is the way in which the laborers who raised the cotton were paid. They worked, both white and black, as a general rule, for a share of the crop. At the end of the year, when they settled with the planter or merchant who advanced supplies, the amount of the tax was invariably deducted from the market value of the cotton. In this way the laborers really paid a large share of the tax, but they took, and can now have, no evidence of that payment, and it would be impossible to refund it to them. As for the portion which they did not pay, it would be almost impossible to trace that also to those who originally bore it. The receipts are largely in the hands of speculators, as we have said, but of the remainder, the larger part is with commission merchants and middle men, and not with the producers, who suffered the original loss inflicted by the tax.

On whatever grounds the refunding scheme may be urged, it must be plain that these considerations are fatal to it.

MINOR TOPICS.

The art students of the life school at the National Academy of Design, who have been preparing an album for the purpose of raising funds to start a school of painting, have subscribed eight hundred dollars among themselves, and have already started the school. The Professor of Painting appointed is Mr. LE CLAIR, a portrait painter of distinguished merit, and lessons will be given three times a week. Meanwhile, the album scheme, though considerably delayed by the dilatoriness of the binder, has not been relinquished, and the album will very shortly be placed before the public, a hundred copies having been printed off by the photographer. These young men have shown so sincere a desire for instruction, so devoted a passion for art, and so much readiness to help themselves, that we feel assured the public will meet them in the most generous spirit. It would be well if some of our rich citizens would endow the Academy with sufficient money to make this school perpetual, and enable it to offer those premiums for excellence which have given such deserved celebrity to the schools of Europe.

A seamstress was arrested the other day, in Brooklyn, for pawning clothing which she had taken home to sew, and upon her examination the following evidence was elicited: She asserted that she was employed by a Miss PHILLIPS, of this City, who paid her seventeen cents for making four pairs of trousers, fifty cents for making twelve pairs of drawers, and twenty-five cents for making six shirts. Because she did not finish the trousers as soon as she had agreed to, Miss PHILLIPS refused to pay her, and she thereupon pawned them to keep her family from starving. Here is a case which ought to interest those women who are continually crying out against the tyranny of men. It was not a man who exacted from this poor seamstress such quantities of work at such a preposterous price. It was a woman who refused to pay her the wretched pittance which she asked, on the pretense that she had not finished her work sufficiently soon.

The proprietor of the Park Hotel, according to the statement of the lessee thereof, declines to remove the slippery and dangerous vault-covers in the neighborhood of the hotel, and asserts that they are "better than others in many parts of the City." Evidently he thinks that it is a matter of no consequence that people should fall and injure themselves, and prefers that they should do so, rather than that he should incur the slight expense of providing new vault-covers. If he is so well satisfied with the condition of the present vault-covers, why does he not try the experiment of walking over them? Let him announce that at a specified time on a given day he will publicly try to walk over these vault-covers, and he may be sure that a large assemblage will be present to witness the feat. When, however, the inevitable fall comes, and he lies bruised upon the pavement, he will hardly appreciate the sarcastic remarks which the delighted public will address to him.

Clerks attached to the Ontario Government are actively urging their claims to an increase of salary. It appears that the average pay now received does not exceed one thousand dollars, and this amount is said to be insufficient, because of the increased cost of living, and the prosperity of those engaged in commercial pursuits. Clerks in business houses, they submit, are more liberally rewarded for their labor, and in consequence, have the advantage of being better able to afford the luxury of "going into society." The point is also made in support of the demand that the Quebec Government spends $66,670 for clerical labor, to the $45,969 of the Ontario Government. However, considering the extravagance of the legislators at Quebec in using money for all sorts of Quixotic enterprises, the argument will not be likely to have much effect, more particularly as the employes are really not paid any better, the difference being in the number of them. At the present time it is evidently the object of the Ontario Government to keep public expenses as low as possible, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, this movement on the part of the clerks is not going to make much headway during the current year. Besides, a thousand dollars in Canada goes further than two thousand dollars in New-York, and this fact being considered, they cannot be said to be very badly off.

The Flushing and North-side Railway has honestly earned the reputation of being one of the best-managed railways in the country. Its cars are handsome and commodious, and it has adopted nearly every valuable invention for promoting the comfort and safety of its passengers. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise that it is now using, on certain of its trains, old-fashioned, dangerous, and inconvenient smoking-cars. That those cars are dangerous is evident, when it is known that they are heated by common stoves, placed in the centre of each car, and liable to be upset in case of accident. There is no reason why smokers should thus be compelled either to give up the morning cigar, or to ride in an uncomfortable under-box. Undoubtedly the reason for the presence of these cars on the road in question is the temporary deficiency of rolling stock, caused by the increase of the Company's business. It is to be hoped that this deficiency will soon be remedied.

WASHINGTON JOURNAL.

ST GAUDENS' STATUE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

My conscience smites me. In my last letter I said things which bore hard on the nation's wards, for their sins against humanity and heaven. Since then the Times has come to me, with the story of a wife-murder in the heart of Christian New-York, the fiendish barbarity of which would startle an Apache and put to his metal an Ogalalla Sioux. The fearful story runs, that one George Scheffin, "a workingman, of fine appearance, of portly build, and of good address," who did not live happily with his wife—in fact had not lived with her at all latterly—on going to her house, on a filial visit to his mother, found a strange man there and his wife drunk, and, moved to great anger, proceeded to punish them both, the man by kicking him out of the house, and the woman by blows and cuts, and finally ended by killing and scalping her! There was a witness to this frightful scene in the aged but alas, also, the inebriated Mrs. Scheffin the elder, who, when asked why she did not summon the Police, replied: "My son is a mee man, and I didn't like to get him into trouble." A mother is a mother, though over so much in years and in liquor. It is possible she was not fond of her daughter-in-law. After the deed was done, and the bleeding victim "flung, partially nude, on a pile of straw and shavings in the corner of a small, dark bedroom," the "nice man" went out, saying that he was going to the Station-house to give himself up; but he probably lost his way, as he did not appear until he was sought for, though he went to the undertaker and ordered a coffin for his wife, which was considerate. When brought before Inspector McDermott, that hardened official blurted out, "George, this is a bad business," and, though his feelings must have been hurt, the unhappy prisoner replied frankly, "Yes, Sir; I'm sorry."

After all, there is a difference. The white savage did not creep stealthily on his victim, like a treacherous Indian, and dispatch her at once. Your reporter says: "Blood was found in the yard and hall way, showing that the fight between the murdered woman and her husband had continued all over the house, until the fatal injuries were inflicted in the bedroom," all of which shows that Scheffin gave his Mazie a chance for her life. This is Anglo-Saxon chivalry. Again; when the rude red man murders his squaw, for ever so good cause, and the avengers of blood come upon him, he knows that his fate is sure, that they will strike and not spare; but the white savage has still chances for escape—through lawyers, judges, intelligent jurymen, and a merciful Executive. This is what law and civilization do for a man. Again; the heathen of the plains, after a deliberate deed of that sort, would have no remorse; torture could not force from his grim lips one word of tender regret. Our George said: "I'm sorry"—and yet, to sorrow not as one without hope, for if worse comes to worst, he has the priest, absolution, and heaven to fall back on. This is what Christianity does for a man.

While women are weak and yet rebellious, and the men who own them are stern in virtue and yet fierce in jealousy, and while madness can be bought by the pint at the next corner, we expect wife-murder of the ordinary, conventional sort; but really it ought to stop there. The new feature of scalping is too much. This is what comes of taking Indians to New-York and exhibiting them at Cooper Institute. It is as bad for you as it is for them.

I am glad to see by your last report of the case, that the hero of the "low tenement-house" tragedy is "still in custody." I don't wish to be severe—hardness toward the erring is most unlovely in women—but I don't think Mr. Scheffin is a safe person to have about. I hope you will keep him in custody till after his trial, at least.

By the way, I have noticed that in these fatal domestic affrays, the victim is seldom the lawful wife of the murderer, but "a woman he has been living with"—which fact would seem to prove that these temporary, half-way alliances are not as free from strife and peril as the new social reformers would have us believe. They seem to aggravate rather than ameliorate the rigors of wedlock. "A little marriage is a dangerous thing."

I have not been much to the Capitol of late. Whenever I do ascend the Senate stairway, I still find a little crowd gazing at "Perry's Victory." In one sense, at least, Mr. Powell draws well. People look with more or less interest on the picture as something long looked for come at last. We cannot say "welcome, little stranger!" for it is not little, and it is not a stranger—being almost a copy of a painting by the same bold hand in the Ohio State Capitol.

"Insatiate artist, would not one suffice?"

By the way, your compositor made me state in my late notice of this picture that I got my nautical points "for the *World's* young man." I wrote *from*. "Honor to whom honor is due." Mr. Moran's painting of "The Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone," which this displaces, is now in the old Hall of Representatives, and also attracts considerable attention. It is not, I think, generally known that in executing this commission, the generous artist threw in a grizzly. I was told by a connoisseur that the beast was somewhere at the left of the cañon, lurking in the shadow of the rocks and pines, and though, as many old Western hunters say, "I hadn't lost any bear," I looked for this one anxiously, and at last he seemed to pop bodily out of the canvas, and is now as absurdly obvious as the figure of Napoleon among the trees, in the old puzzle-picture of the imperial tomb at St. Helena.

This picture of Mr. Moran's is distinctively American, and for that I like it; but it is very yellow, and we thought we had ochre enough in "Westward Ho," the fatiguing fresco of Mr. Leutze. I am aware that since this picture has taken sanctuary in the Capitol it will be thought very impertinent in me to comment thus tightly upon it—to even make game of the bear. Capitol-worship is a part of people's religion, here at Washington. If yonder costly conglomerate edifice were the most ancient and splendid temple of Isis; if the statue of Liberty, somewhat cumbered with clothes and bonneted with an immolated eagle that crowns it, were the gorgeously appareled and many-breasted Diana of the Ephesians, and we were Ephesians, it could scarce be held in more awful veneration. Any remark, however playful, that seems to reflect on the glory of its architecture or its art, is set down as blasphemy and "flat burglary as ever was committed." So, being a politic woman, I am very careful what I say about it, though it is well known that my private opinion is, it is an architecture old Moloch, insatiate for sacrifice, a magnificent stationary Juggernaut, which seems destined to crush all the small property-holders not favored by "rings" in the region roundabout. Some irreverent joking of mine, in a late letter, touching the statuary in the Old Hall of Representatives

has called down on my head most disproportionate reprobation. Now, I have really no ill-will toward that lonesome little group of portrait statues. I would rather have them there than some of the old legislators they have displaced. They are better behaved. I think I never said anything seriously derogatory of them. I never gave them much serious thought, though, with the exception of the airy and dapper Washington, and the fiery Greene, full of the pleasant zest of fight, they constitute quite a "Serious Family." There is a Revolutionary Governor, so solemn and grim of aspect that one might take the document he holds for a "message" from the other world; and a sad-visaged President, who hands out an emancipation proclamation as though it were a death warrant; and an eminent statesman of old time, imposing beyond any of his kind in our day.

"As if to balance the prone brow,
Oppressive with its mind."

there is vast weight and volume in his coat-skirts. His handsome face is unworried by thought and care, but there are untimely wrinkles in his small-clothes. The one solitary lady, from Italy, draped with severest modesty, is not precisely a jocund personage. To make up a grave, old-fashioned trio, to the two *Rogers*, I would add a third—John, of holy primer memory. Although coming—upon them in the gloaming, you might take the whole collection for that melancholy gathering of modern revelers, a "Sheet and Pillow-case Party." I respectfully submit that we, the people, have a right to laugh or to cry over statues and effigies we have bought and paid for. It is hard if we cannot have our little jokes at the expense of these Government artists, when they can have their big jokes at the expense of the whole country. But I am told that what in art "is done cannot be undone," and that any light, disrespectful mention of these things, which are *faits accomplis* and accepted by the nation, is not only "foolish jesting, which is not convenient," but talk calculated to hurt the feelings of the artists and their friends. Why, this refinement of the golden rule would abridge our privileges in every direction. It would prevent all frank enjoyment of the foibles and eccentricities of one's bosom friends, and take the life out of tea-parties and sewing-circles. It would put an end to much of the light raillery and playful chaffing which now relieve the cloying sweetness and exceeding peace of wedded life. It would compel editors and newspaper correspondents to be courteous and fair to one another—it would even forbid us to smile over the melancholy absurdities of bereaved obituary writers, in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, because what is is "sport" to us is "death" to them. I have no doubt, however, but that these same marbles and marvels of the Capitol will out-live me, and my little jests and criticisms, considerably. Centuries hence, when savans are disputing over the site of the Capitol—perhaps deciding that the masses of masonry found on our hill are not the ruins of the Capitol of the ancient Republic of the Yanks at all, but of the temple of an unknown god, called Meigs, that name appearing on every arch and step and column—when they are accounting for the deep cuts in our avenues by theories of subsidence and glacial action, —then, I dare say, some of these same statues, and the bronzes of the West End will be unearthed, and people will gather round to gaze and wonder who and what they are. By that time I expect to be pretty generally forgotten.

Our sparkling *Evening Star*, which once beamed benignantly upon me, but is no longer propitious, accused me of "giving a stereotype fling at the Lincoln statue of Miss Ream." Now, that is really unjust. I always manage to say something new about it. The charge of "waging war" on the sculptor herself, is worse than unjust. Though accounted somewhat of an Amazon, I never make war on women and children. I have not the slightest malevolence toward the young lady in question. I do not begrudge her her reputation or her recompense. She is welcome to my thirty-millioneth part of the public money paid for her statue. The Board of Public Works would have squandered it long ago if she had not had it. The *Star* claims that she is "a hard-working and meritorious little artist." I admit all these good points, and add that she is, from all I hear, an amiable and attractive person. Foreign as are to me such comely and comfortable attributes, I positively have no prejudice against youth, beauty, and diminutiveness. I am glad that Miss Ream is pretty and *petite*. It is good to be able to create a fair work of art; it is better to be a fair work of nature. "The heathen, in his blindness, bows down to wood and stone;" the Christian, man or woman, with good unjaundiced eyes, pays glad homage to lovely flesh and blood: I hope the lady may long retain both her beauty and her courage. I cannot wish for her any more martyred Presidents to model; but the worst I wish for her is the desire to study hard, and the opportunity to labor successfully, until she is rich enough to recall from the custody of the nation, the work of her 'prentice hand, and substitute for it a creation of matured power and practiced art. I am sure the time will come when she will wish to do something of the sort—when the woman will be the girl's severest critic.

Should a new Lincoln be executed, the old Lincoln need not perish utterly. There will be stuff enough in him to make ever so many small portrait-heads of the fair sculptor's editorial friends. She could use him as *Juliet* proposes to "gentle night" to do with her *Romeo*, "when he shall die":

"Take him, and cut him out in little stars."

I know this is a very frivolous letter, but I have been very ill and cannot yet bring my mind to bear on serious subjects. As soon as health and time will permit, I intend to take up several grave subjects of general interest. Among other things I am disposed to look carefully into and have my say about the French spoliation claims. In this I may run counter to your course, but it will be somewhat like a yacht running into a man-of-war. The collision will not hurt you much.

Annual Festival of the Lord Industrial School.

The annual festival of the "Lord" School, now become somewhat famous in the lower part of the City, was held yesterday afternoon in their school building, No. 207 Greenwich-street. Every seat was occupied by a neat and orderly company of children. Daniel D. Lord, Esq., presided over the festival. At his side upon the platform, and filling all the unappropriated space in the forward part of the room, was an unusually large assemblage of both ladies and gentlemen. Among the gentlemen whom we recognized were J. F. Giraud Foster, D. S. Eggleston, Richard Irvin, C. L. Brace, John Paton, D. E. Hawley, and James Fraser. The programme consisted of singing, recitations, and dialogues, and in all the parts committed to the children it is no more than just to say that they acquitted themselves with marked ability. Excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormiston, Dr. Prime, and Rev. Wm. Burnham, of Turkey. At the conclusion of the exercises, Mr. D. E. Hawley, the Treasurer, gave a clear and succinct exhibit of the condition of the school, its resources, and their plans for the ensuing year. The present principal of the school is Miss Kate Youngman, formerly a teacher in the Twelfth-street Public School.

The annual meeting of the trustees was held in the evening at the house of George DeForrest Lord, Esq. Among the trustees present were Howard Potter, James M. Brown, Daniel D. Lord, J. W. Alexander, George Cabot Ward, Robert B. Minturn, John Crosby Brown, and some half-dozen other gentlemen equally well known. William E. Dodge, Jr., was selected as Chairman. The minutes of the last annual meeting and the annual report were read by C. L. Brace, and the Treasurer's statement by D. E. Hawley. Beside the school, there is included in the enterprise, to which the trustees lend their influence, a working men's free reading-room and library. To properly equip and carry forward an institution of this kind involves the outlay of a considerable amount annually, and the Treasurer invites all who are in favor of sustaining so truly benevolent an undertaking to send their subscriptions to his office, No. 48 Wall-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opening of the "New" Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

A NEW PLAY AND A NEW PLAY-HOUSE.

Last night will be memorable in the New-York dramatic world for more reasons than one. To make up for the loss of the old Fifth-avenue Theatre, a new one has been literally created in less than three weeks; for the edifice in Broadway was almost a shell, and its decorations and appointments, as shown last evening, are absolutely new. Considering the speed with which this has been done, the taste evinced and the completeness attained are not short of remarkable. The theatre has already been described in our columns and requires no present attention in detail. Suffice it to say, the house is neat, and even elegant, and that there is an airiness of effect about both the stage and auditorium to which the little house in Twenty-fourth-street never could pretend. An immense assemblage collected to do honor to the opening, among whom many frequenters of the old theatre were conspicuous, and the temper of the audience was noticeably gay and congratulatory. Everything in front worked excellently. There was no fresh paint to come off on clothes, no breaking down of seats, and no difficulty in properly placing the great crowd as it arrived. In short, there was pleasant evidence on every side of energy, good judgment, and foresight. After a spirited overture, the curtain drew up, parting in the middle in a way novel just now here, although often employed before and elsewhere. The whole company were disclosed, standing, in evening dress, and an original address was then delivered, all of the ladies and gentlemen taking a part. This address was written by Mr. John Brougham, and, being even more exceptional in character than the occasion that begot it, we place it on record as follows:

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Davidge.
Thanks, generous patrons, for that welcome cheer,
It shows us we have little cause for fear.
As our suspended play we here renew,
Our change of base will bring no change in you.

Mrs. Gilbert.
Stooping to Conquer is our motto now—
A kind of paradox, I must allow—
For though your high esteem was won up-town,
Higher we'll rise by coming further down.

Mr. Ringgold.
Ill-fortune is the truest test of friends,
And for our ill your goodness makes amends
Most ample, and that favor to return,
As far as in our power lies, we burn;

Miss Mortimer.
Not literally, mind you—gracious knows,
It's quite enough, I think, to burn one's clothes!

Miss Jewett.
I think so, too; that lovely pouit de soie,
The sweetest thing in silk I ever saw;
That Paris bonnet and manteau de cour

Miss Cary.
My beautiful marquise, trimmed with guipure,
And robe imperial that was so *chic*.

Miss St. Clair.
And my incomparable moire antique
Fichu d' Antoinette and point lace berthe,
A thing of joy—

Miss Claxton.
The master-piece of Worth!

Miss Morris.
I cannot now, so much I feel bereft,
Remember half the articles I left.

Mr. James.
The Public will remember one, don't fear.

Miss Morris.
Which one?

Mr. James.
"Article 47," my dear.

Mr. Rockwell.
They won't forget that easily, I bet.

Mr. Fawcett.
Oh, no, no! I'm not so mad as that!

Miss Morant.
Ah, well, it's useless now regrets to nurse.
If you reflect, it might have been much worse;
And the burnt sacrifice is not in vain,
That such abundant sympathy can gain.
And for the rest, my dears, I rather guess
That sumptuary grievance you'll redress.

Miss Dietz.
How many orbs in the dramatic system
Have passed away, and yet how few have missed them.
The "Globe" that once revolved about this space
Must to the world of fashion now give place;
That world, so changed in its relation,
And yet so constant to this Constellation.

Mr. Lewis.
Gone is the little stage we loved so well,
And now I will find it difficult to tell
"The spot where she originally fell."

Mr. Whiting.
"Sulky," no longer, I accept my lot,
Although I found that "Road to Ruin" hot.

Mr. Lemoyne.
The way I bolted from it was a sin;
"It wasn't business, but I throws it in."

Mr. Crisp.
And now, determined from our minds to cast
All gloomy recollections of the past.
Here is our home; no fitter could be found
Than this.

Mr. Griffiths.
For it was on this very ground
Our author manager's career begun.
Where "Under the Gas-light" his first venture shone;
It was the "Broadway" then, the alteration
I shall account for in a brief narration.
Once, when old Judkins, of the Cunard line,
Felt premature necessity to dine,
His craving apetite outran the hour—
At sea those Captains have peculiar power.
Hailing the watch in his convincing way,
"Ho! there. What lacks it of four bells," said he.
"Some twenty minutes by the sun, and more,"
The man replied. When said the Commodore,
"The sun—can't wait for him, Sir; make it four."
"Aye, aye, Sir! four it is." So Judkins dined,
Calling the hours just as he'd a mind.

Mr. Clarke.
To call things as he pleases, too, he claims,
For though the house was known by various names,
In spite of custom or locality,
Ho, make it the Fifth-avenue, said he;
Aye, aye, Sir, said the printer, lucky words,
Fifth-avenue it is, Sir—on the boards.

Mr. Fisher.
The change one problem proves beyond a doubt,
That Broadway can be thoroughly cleaned out,
Without rough, brigand hands to make it clear;
Or milder season of the atmosphere.

Miss Davenport.
Here may we hope to pleasantly renew
Our late acquaintance, broken off with you.
Our purpose is to win your hand and heart.
For this we'll practice every kind of art,
So that like "Man and Wife" we may remain,
And never come "Divorce" 'twixt us again.

This appropriate prologue was accepted with great satisfaction by the public, each favorite artist, on coming forward, being received with peals of applause. After this, and after an enthusiastic demand—responded to by Mr. Daly—the regular dramatic work of the evening was fairly begun. "Alixe," the new comedy, is the composition of the Baroness de Piebois, and the adaptation is credited by the bills to Mr. Daly. The cast of the piece includes some of the strongest names of the company, and is appended:

The Duke de Mirandoe, a man of millions......Mr. Louis James
The Marquis Ceseranne, married and happy......Mr. James Lewis
The Count de Somerive, wedded and wretched......Mr. Charles Fisher
Henry de Kerdran, betrothed to one and loving another......Mr. George Clarke
Valentine, Ceseranne's Servant...Mr. W. H. Beekman
Joseph, Ceseranne's Valet..........Mr. J. H. Burnett
Madame Valory; "And did you think, Madam, that Heaven had, by any chance, forgotten you?"......Miss Fanny Morant
Alixe......Miss Clara Morris
The Marquise Ceseranne, the gentle mistress of Ivissy......Miss Fanny Davenport
Lucienne......Miss Linda Dietz
Claudine, the Marquise's Maid...Miss Nellie Mortimer

"Alixe" dragged heavily last night at the outset, and the audience, while extremely good humored, was manifestly bored. But as the piece progresses it becomes more and more interesting, and it was clear by the end of the second act that it was destined to be successful in no common degree. It is superlatively French, too like many other French pieces, in its earlier parts, at least, to awaken any lively interest. There are a number of well-dressed people walking about and telling stories that seem needlessly long, and this air of weighty narrative is certainly rather discouraging. The interest, however, comes at last and in good earnest. To narrate the plot would be, for many, to spoil the whole interest, and therefore we forbear. But very much better than the plot are the peculiar studies of character, one of which, the *Duc de Mirandoe*, is almost new to the stage. A man who goes into conventional raptures of love-making on the slightest occasion, who thus gains the repute of a heartless trifler, right and left, but who is yet at bottom a thoroughly noble and generous fellow, is surely a dramatic novelty, whatever it may be in real life. Mr. Louis James is hardly equal, as yet, in stage experience, to this singular and very interesting part; but he did himself remarkable credit in it, and we are free to say showed talent we have not observed in him before. To Miss Clara Morris is assigned the heroine *Alixe*. The lady played some scenes of the rôle with a depth of feeling, a delicacy, and a subtlety of perception worthy of high praise. Miss Morris was called before the curtain and very heartily cheered. "Alixe" will do her much good here. As she mellows in the text, Miss Morris will produce more effect even than at first; and we felicitate her on a fairly gained and honorable success. No better *Madame Valory* could be wished than Miss Morant, who endowed the character with much tragic power. Miss Linda Dietz as *Lucienne* was likewise exceedingly good. Mr. James Lewis made all the fun he could with the *Marquis Ceseranne*. The *Count de Somerive*, like all of Mr. Charles Fisher's impersonations, was finished and impressive. With a deserved word of compliment to Miss Fanny Davenport and Mr. George Clarke, who left nothing to be desired in their respective characters, our present remarks on this striking play must close. The opening of the new house was attended by every evidence of prosperity, and the appeal made by Mr. Daly when called to the front, at the beginning of the evening, was most satisfactorily responded to by the audience on all possible occasions. "Alixe" will, of course, be the card here every night until further notice.

ROBERT BURNS.

Lecture by George MacDonald at Association Hall, Last Night.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, last night, Association Hall was filled by a large and enthusiastic audience to hear Mr. George MacDonald's lecture on Robert Burns. The lecturer introduced his subject by saying that Robert Burns belonged to the world, and he would speak of him only as a Scotchman, so far as it concerned his being given to the world. When Burns was born, things had been going wrong with the literature of England and Scotland. Imitators were among the principal poets and writers of the time, men who thought more of how to say a thing than of the thing itself. A man had to be taken from the plow-tail to set literature right, and give the world an example by saying what he had to say honestly and nobly, without imitating the thoughts or manners of others. It matters little, continued the lecturer, that those from whom he came were unknown, for the man had the great fundamental preparation for a poet—a large heart. What makes a poet? A poet is a poet by virtue of his being more than a man in having all the human gifts in larger proportion and more felicitously combined, but not containing in them one feeling or one element that other men do not possess. A poet has to pass through a furnace seven times heated—through sorrow, through hunger, and misery—so that he shall be a centre where humanity can find itself. Burns was born in a mud cottage, of poor parents. He was born among the roots of things, where none of the extraneous essences of life were known. Brought up in simplicity and hardship, he wielded the plow before he was sixteen years of age, and exerted all the physical energies of his nature to earn such a living as there is not one among us here would not despise. Such was the training of the man that had to set all the literature of the English world right. He had to learn and understand the simplicities and elements of life, and, therefore, the elements of true poetry. If poetry is not truth, and does not despise what is called license, so far it is not poetry. Poetry is the highest form of the utterance of men's thoughts. There would have been no prose if poetry had not gone first and taught people how to write. Prose is but broken down poetry. But pain and suffering in themselves cannot do much. Think what the sweet visitations of morning and evening were to him, and that no natural sight or sound but was to him an inspiration and a delight. The very winds played upon his soul as they did upon an Æolian harp, and proved what wonders nature can do for a man that understands her, and that all nature is but the human soul turned inside out. Many people have written perhaps as melodious and as strong verses as Robert Burns, but the one thing that he did was to teach that poetry is all around about us, and the human heart, whether it knows it or not, is always encircled by poetry. Poets before him and after him, too, had been singing of a paradise, a millennium that is so far behind us that the date of it is unknown; Burns came to tell men that it was time to sing about things we could see and feel, and that were capable of being found. He seized the life around him, uttered what he felt, and taught us that a man should not be judged by what he has, but by what he is, and in this last he went against the common principles and practices of society. Burns proved that the rich man might gather around him an accumulation of things that were not himself, and in his poems he showed that humanity is the thing to be thought of, and not the clothes in which humanity is dressed.

The lecturer here read Burns' two well-known poems, "It is no' in Title Nor in Rank," and "A Man's a Man for a' That," with great effect, and proceeded by saying that nothing in humanity was common or unclean, and that human sympathy must be commensurate with the need of it, or we haven't grown to the size of it. Burns was so familiar with the conditions of common life, that he has given us some pictures of it which are disagreeable. Pictures of low life are, perhaps, not the best thing in the world, but he has given some of them with a power of homely truth and tenderness that is beyond expression. The Scotch servant who became indignant when ordered to prepare the best bed in the house for Burns, forcibly illustrated this. She wanted to know what Burns was that all this fuss should be made about him, and as for his "Cotter's Saturday Night" she had read it, and it was nothing but what she had seen in her own father's house every Saturday night of the year. Burns must not be judged by his English poems. He could not write in English. If you want humor or pathos you must get either a very old language or a *patois*. Burns did a very grand thing besides all this. It is a mighty good thing when there is a brotherhood throughout a whole country. Burns taught patriotism, and the marvelous love which Scotchmen bear each other, seeing in every countryman a brother, is the work of Robert Burns, the consequence of his glorious songs which he sent out into the world binding men together with an invisible thread.

The lecturer here read Burns' great patriotic poem "Scots wha hae," &c., with great power and interest, and creating quite a furore among his audience, and afterward read several of Burns' poems illustrative of the poet's marvelous power of depicting humor and pathos, selecting "Whistle and I'll come to ye, my lad," as a specimen of Burns' humor, and "My Nannie's Awa" of his pathos. The lecturer concluded his selections by reading the principal portion of the poem of "Tam O'Shanter," which, he said, contained more of the characteristics of Burns than any poem he had ever written. Mr. MacDonald concluded his lecture by saying: "I wish I could speak as well of some portions of Burns' life. He is accused of being a drunkard, and though he cannot be defended altogether from the charge of drunkenness, he was not a man abandoned to drink. He was so poor that he was glad to take a situation as excise officer, a position about as far removed from poetry as possible. He had to ride 200 miles per week and keep a book filled with a vast number of accounts, and yet when he died his books were found correct. This does not look like a man abandoned to drink. His poem of "A Man's a Man for a' That," was written just before his death, and that does not read like the work of a man abandoned to drink. I wish I could defend him further. It is sad, indeed, when the divinely commissioned singers of the world cannot keep themselves out of the gutter. He sang about the lower things because he dared not touch the higher. He was a man divinely gifted, of noble impulses and grand soul, but could not be a priest of God, because he could not be a king over himself. I have this to say for Burns: He kept up the struggle with himself, and God seeing that he was fighting, took him, at the age of thirty-nine, to Himself. Let us remember that the best in the man is the man, and the best in Robert Burns is that for which we delight to honor him, and if we cannot respect him, we can love him all the more.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Rev. Mr. Anderson suggested that Miss Antoinette Sterling, who was among the audience, should sing the song of "A Man's a Man for a' That," as a tribute to Mr. MacDonald, and as a means of thanking him for his brilliant lecture. Miss Sterling complied with the request, and sang the song with great spirit, and was rewarded with hearty applause.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Proceedings Before the Wilson Committee of Investigation Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Wilson Committee met at 10½ o'clock this forenoon.

E. H. Rollins, who has been Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company since April, 1871, having been sworn, stated that his present residence is Concord, N. H.; was Secretary of the Company at the time the office of the Company was removed to Boston, in May, 1869. Prior to that time he was employed by the Company to attend to some business in Washington. It was during the construction of the road, and to secure the subsidy bonds, and to attend to the adjustment of accounts with the Quarter-master's Department.

Mr. Rollins was interrogated as to entries in the books of the Company which were before him, from which it appeared that the first contract made for the construction of the road was with H. M. Hoxie. This was approved by a special committee of the Board. The contract was assigned to the Credit Mobilier. Nothing about the Boomer contract appears on the books. The contract of John M. S. Williams was accepted. The books also show that the Oakes Ames contract was accepted by the Credit Mobilier and assigned to the trustees. The witness named the pages on the books where these things appear, and also where the Davis contract could be found. The Davis contract was accepted in November, 1868, subject to the approval of all the stockholders. It was assigned to the trustees named, and approved.

Witness said he was never at any time connected with the Credit Mobilier, either as an officer or as a stockholder.

The Committee then took a recess for an hour. On reassembling, at 1½ o'clock P. M., the examination of Mr. Rollins was resumed.

By the Chairman—State what was the cost to the Pacific Railroad Company for the construction of the first part of the road which was embraced in the Hoxie contract. Witness—The books show that the amount charged and paid was $14,550,279; the last credit was on Sept. 30, 1867; two millions of this was paid some time during 1870; a note was given for it by the Company and charged to the Hoxie contract; the note was given to Elisha Atkins, of Boston, as collateral security in trust for the indorsement of the same bond, required in the suit pending in Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier for taxes.

Witness, on reflection, thought this transaction was in 1869.

Q.—Do you know of any consideration at all for which the note was given for $2,000,000? A.—Only under the Hoxie contract.

By Gen. Slocum—Has the suit in Pennsylvania been settled? A.—It has been.

Q.—Then why has not this note, given as collateral security, been recalled by the Company? A.—I do not know.

By the Chairman—Has not an order been recently passed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to issue a large amount of bonds? A.—An order was, in December, 1872, passed to issue $16,000,000 in bonds to be denominated Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds. The mortgage has never been made and executed.

In reply to a question as to whether witness knew of a lot of bonds having been lost in the transfer of the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from New-York to Boston, he referred to his report, made on March 8, 1871, to the Board of Directors, from which it appeared that 254 bonds belonging to the Company were lost. He had no idea what became of the bonds, the effort to recover them being fruitless.

The witness said the amount paid under Oakes Ames' contract, as shown by the books of the Company, was $59,381,859. The Chairman asked what the 142 miles of road already completed and accepted by the Government, and included in Oakes Ames' contract, cost the Company? Witness said it was impossible for him to answer that; he presumed the amount might be approximated by those having charge of the books at the time.

The Chairman—The next contract after the Oakes Ames contract, was the Davis contract. What was the cost to the Company of building the road under that contract?

Answer—$23,385,595, according to the books.

The witness stated the whole cost of the road was $93,549,697. In reply to a question, he said that on the 9th March, 1871, a resolution was passed by the Board of Directors that a committee of three be appointed, to act with the President, to audit, settle, and pay the special legal expenses of the Company. The Committee consisted of Thomas A. Scott, E. M. Dodge, John Duff, and Government Director James F. Wilson. The Committee reported to the Board. They found $126,000 were due for special legal expenses. No statement was made as to when and to whom the payment was made. In reply to Mr. Hoar, the witness said the mode of that business transaction was somewhat unusual, to conceal the details of the proceeding. He did not believe the money was spent in connection with the passage of an act of Congress to interfere with the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of withholding certain interest from the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

By Gen. Slocum—Did not think any part of the money was paid to any Senator or Representative in Congress.

Oakes Ames was called with reference to the payment of $126,000 for special legal expenses. He said he did not know how the items were made up. He was in Washington at the time. He also testified that he knew only by report of Mr. Durant having paid Senator Harlan $10,000. He had, previous to Durant's testimony, heard through newspaper correspondence of the money having been paid, Gen. Boynton, for one, having published it. Witness, in reply to a question, said he contributed $2,000 last October for several political purposes in Indiana. He had been applied to for aid, and thought that was a good way of spending money.

Mr. Rollins was recalled. Having been asked a question as to the nature and amount of the property of the road, the witness entered his protest against such inquiry, for the reason that the statement which he might give would necessarily be imperfect, as he had no data before him. When he became Treasurer there was on hand Colorado Central Railroad bonds as collateral security for loans, Utah Southern bonds, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock, the income bonds, and also the land-grant bonds of the Company; the cost and value of the road, depots, &c., could be shown from the books of the Company. The witness had no custody of the affairs connected with operating the road; the last report, showing the financial condition of the Company, was made by its President in March last.

The Committee at 4¾ o'clock adjourned until this evening at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee reassembled at 7½ o'clock this evening.

John M. S. Williams was recalled and examined as to the note for $2,000,000 alluded to by Mr. Rollins.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company agreed to pay a commission of two and a half per cent. to the Credit Mobilier Company, in consideration of the latter guaranteeing funds. He understood at the time the note was given that the Union Pacific Railroad Company owed the Credit Mobilier Company about $2,500,000 on account of the Hoxie contract. On the subject of $126,000 for special legal expenses, the witness stated that he paid the money to Mr. Dodge, and he did not know what Mr. Dodge did with it. He had heard that the money was spent to keep the bonds of the Company from going out of sight by keeping up the market price.

By the Chairman—Why was this called special legal expenses? A.—I don't know. I only recollect dealing with Mr. Dodge on the subject.

The witness was interrogated as to the pending Union Pacific Railroad measure in 1871, when Dodge, Bushnell, and other interested persons were in Washington. He did not hear that money was paid to newspaper correspondents in order to induce them not to send out reports with regard to the bill. Nor did he know of any member of Congress having been induced to buy stock when it was down to ten cents on the dollar. After the legislation the stock went up to thirty, the Secretary of the Treasury having been overruled in his decision retaining all the amount due to the Company for transportation. The witness was here on Union Pacific Railroad business in 1869, and was also here just prior to the time the Committee was appointed on special legal service, but at the latter time he was in Washington on private business.

Mr. E. H. Rollins was recalled and examined as to the assets of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which appear to be of different stocks, at par value $1,854,000, held as collateral security for various loans. The estimated net earnings of the Company for the past year will be about $4,000,000, and the gross earnings were $8,834,754. A little more than fifty per cent. of the latter figure is consumed in operating the road. In the statement of the net earnings, the payment of debts of the Company is not included. In the preceding year the gross earnings were $7,679,753, and the net earnings $3,616,838.

The Committee, at 9¾ o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Nilsson Hall Armory Investigation.

The Nilsson Hall Armory investigation was continued yesterday. Mr. Augustus Cruikshank, a real estate agent of this City, and a resident of Yonkers, testified that he first leased the hall on the upper floor of the Nilsson building over nine years ago, for three years, at $2,000 a year rent. From May, 1866, to May, 1869, the hall was leased to Col. Ward as an armory, at a yearly rent of $3,500. The premises were then (May 1, 1869) rented to Col. Sterry for one year for $5,000. Col. Sterry again rented the hall on May 1, 1871, at the same rent, for two years. His lease expires next May, but he has recently secured another lease to May 1, 1874. Witness and his brother manage all the business of the estate, and get five per cent. commission off the net income. He got that commission in this case, but no other profit accrued to him from the transaction. Col. Sterry always paid the rent regularly, and, witness supposed, he (Col. Sterry) collected his rent from the City for the armory. Witness preferred leasing the premises to private individuals rather than to the Board of Supervisors directly, on account of the difficulty which his experience told him he would find in collecting the rent from the City. The Methodist Book Concern were once about to rent the building, but the negotiations fell through on account of the agents being unable to lease it immediately in the month of October. The Board of Education occupy one lower floor and part of another in the same building, for which they pay $7,000 a year. Witness had much delay in trying to get that rent from the City last year.

Several witnesses were then called, but, they failing to appear, the investigation was adjourned to Saturday next.

Academy of Design—The President's Opening Lecture.

Mr. Page, the famous artist, and the present President of the Academy of Design, inaugurated the series of lectures to the students of the art schools, by an introductory lecture on "Imitative Art," given in the grand saloon of the Academy building. He commenced by saying that Dante had truly defined the position of art, when he said that man was the creature of God, and art the creature of man. In the words of Holy Writ, God, when he created man, made him in his own image, so also man, in his creation of art, draws all things that he makes from the fountains of his own being. From this point he showed that for every branch of imitative art, no matter how humble, the student must commence with the human form. If a young pupil went to France to learn to paint barn-door fowls, he would find himself placed at once before a human model, for that was the only road to attain perfection even in the delineation of poultry. The lecturer next adverted to portrait painting as the highest development of imitative art, quoting Hazlitt's declaration that of all the fine pictures which the old masters had painted, he preferred their fair portraits. He then turned to the imitative art of the poet and the dramatist, and analyzed the method by which Shakespeare produced his wonderful variety of characters, quarrying them out of his own individuality, shutting some doors and opening others, and he wound up with an impassioned and eloquent tribute to the famous Bard of Avon, finishing by repeating that fine sonnet which commences:

"Who is it that says more—which can say more
Than this rich praise—that you alone are you?
In whose confine immured is the store
Which should example where your equal grew."

There was a very fair attendance in spite of the unpleasant weather, and at the conclusion of his eloquent lecture Mr. Page was greeted with very hearty applause.

The Deputy Chamberlain—The Injunction Against John Foley Granted.

Chief-Justice Barbour yesterday rendered a decision perpetuating the injunction restraining John Foley from interfering with the duties of the Chamberlain's office. The Judge simply gave a decision to this effect, without, at the time, delivering any opinion as to the reasons for his decision.

Counsel for Mr. Foley announced their intention to appeal to the General Term—which commences in February—and endeavor to secure a hearing at the earliest moment practicable. Acting on this announcement, the counsel at once proceeded to draw up the necessary papers.

Later in the day a written opinion of Chief-Justice Barbour was handed to the counsel for the plaintiff, Francis A. Palmer, to the effect that the Chamberlain, being responsible for very large amounts of money, should be protected from unjust intrusion, and as the defendant had put forth the claim that he acted under an appointment from the Controller, it had become necessary to examine into that question, and he, the Chief-Justice, held the opinion that the appointment of Deputy Chamberlain was vested in the Chamberlain under the act of 1866, which was not disturbed by the charter of 1870.

The argument in the case of the Foley injunction, restraining the banks from paying interest on the City deposits to the Chamberlain, &c., will come up today, before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court. The counsel for the defendant, Palmer, will put in no answer to the lengthy complaint filed by Mr. Foley, but will simply demur on the ground that the plaintiff has no status in Court under the act of 1872, as there is no allegation that the City moneys have been wasted, or likely to be wasted, in the event of the injunction not being sustained.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES.

Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors.

Previously acknowledged	$7,335 35
Jan. 21, 1873.	
Family collection by Mrs. F. W. J.	50 00
A friend	50 00
Children's Aid Society	5 00
Total	$7,440 35

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, has on his counters the usual full supply of English weeklies. Among these the *Graphic* will be found of special interest on account of an exceedingly well-executed portrait of the late Lord Lytton, obtained from a special sitting shortly before his death. The *Graphic* contains other very excellent pictures, and the *Illustrated London News* sustains its well-earned reputation in the same line. *Punch, Nature, The Academy, Saturday Review, &c.*, will also be found on Brentano's counters.

FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

To those of a literary turn of mind, we would suggest no better treat than a visit to Prof. Etienne Lambert's French Classes. We may well say that his is the easiest, the most thorough system, the method par excellence. The animation, the magnetism he infuses in his Oral Lessons is perfectly electrifying. The French accent and intonation strikes you so forcibly that it becomes a part of your nature. The Oral exercises are so arranged and graduated as to exemplify practically all rules of syntax, although grammars and rules are discarded as an impediment to colloquial proficiency. It is really wonderful with what volubility and fluency his pupils reproduce every possible combination of French sounds and idioms, and we recommend to all those who wish to test practically the modus operandi, to assist personally at Prof. Lambert's Classes, mornings, afternoons or evenings, at his rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway.—*Sunday Star, Jan. 5.*

Prof. Etienne Lambert's new Elementary French Classes meet Thursday at 4 for ladies, and Wednesday at 8½ for ladies and gentlemen, at his room, No. 1,288 Broadway.

Dandruff.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE removes.—*Advertisement.*

Edmund Yates' Story,

A BAD LOT,

Will be commenced in No. 276 of the
NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION.
Out MONDAY, Jan. 27.
TERMS—One copy, one year......$3
Two copies, one year......5
Address GEORGE MUNRO,
NEW-YORK FIRESIDE COMPANION,
No. 84 Beekman-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BECHTEL—BOYLE.—On Jan. 15, 1873, in Grace Church, Utica, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, CHARLES H. BECHTEL to MAMIE C., daughter of the late Robt. J. Boyle, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, of scarlet fever, CAROLINE ELIZABETH, second daughter of James L. and Alice S. Anthony, aged 1 year 8 months and 27 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUCK.—On Sunday night, Jan. 19, 1873, CLARA TILLOU BUCK, wife of Francis D. Buck, in the 23d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Francis Tillou, and of her father-in-law, Dr. Gurdon Buck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 43 West 29th-st., on Thursday next, the 23d inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BRETT.—On 17th inst., from a fall, CORNELIUS BRETT, aged 47 years.
Remains interred at Fishkill, N. Y.

BIDDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 19, 1873, JAMES E. BIDDLE, youngest son of John Biddle, in the 28th year of his age.
The friends of the family, also the members of Principle Lodge No. 48, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Adelphi-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHATFIELD.—In Brooklyn, Monday morning, Jan. 20, ARTHUR BROOKS, son of Henry W. and Elizabeth Brooks Chatfield, aged 19 years and 3 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 265 Adelphi-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Bridgeport on Thursday.
Bridgeport and New-Haven papers please copy.

CURRAN.—At Palatka, Fla., on Tuesday, Jan. 21, ISABELLA, wife of Hugh McC. Curran, and eldest daughter of John and Anne Davidson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 20, MARY M. DAVIS, aged 83 years.
Funeral from the Welsh Church, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1½ P. M. this day.

DAYTON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, 20th inst., THOMSON S. DAYTON, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral service at St Peter's Church, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at New-Brunswick, N. J.

ELSWORTH.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 18, HENRY ELSWORTH, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 229 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

FERDON.—At Upper Piermont, suddenly, on the 21st inst., GEO. W., youngest son of John and the late Maria Ferdon, aged 20 years 11 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORD.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening, Jan. 20, at the residence of her son-in-law, Leonard Decker, No. 53 Cambridge-place, HARRIET WADSWORTH FORD, widow of Joseph G. Ford, in the 84th year of her age.
Funeral services at Canaan, Columbia County, N. Y., on Thursday, the 23d inst.

FRYE.—On Tuesday noon, Jan. 21 inst., JED FRYE.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLINT.—In this City, on Jan. 20, ANNA FLINT.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. D. T. Moore, No. 564 5th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HENRIQUES.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 19, GEO. HENRIQUES, Esq., in the 62d year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 229 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family and the members of the New-York Stock Exchange are respectfully invited to attend.

HEALY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, FREDERICK CYRUS, son of John A. and Louise E. Healy, aged 2 years and 11 months.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 172 Elliott-place, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HAYDOCK.—On Second day, First month, 20th, of disease of the heart, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, aged 67 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, 15th-st. and Rutherford-place, Fifth day, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock, and from Manhasset Meeting-house on Sixth day, the 24th, at 12 o'clock.

HENRY.—At Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory, Jan. 13, FRANCES WHARTON, wife of Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Thomas L. Wharton.

MORGAN.—At Rahway, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 19, ABIGAIL L., wife of Ira F. Morgan, and youngest daughter of Elisar Merriam, Esq., of North Granby, Conn., aged 32 years, 10 months, and 24 days.
Funeral services from the First Baptist Church, Rahway, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

RAND.—On Tuesday, the 21st., JOHN GOUGH RAND, artist, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral on Friday morning at 10 o'clock from the chapel of the church corner of University-place and 10th-st. Artists and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SEYMOUR.—On Friday morning, Jan. 17, 1873, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, and of his sons-in-law, John F. Seymour, Esq., and Charles H. Mount, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st., without further notice.

VAN WART.—On Monday evening, Jan. 20, 1873, at his late residence, Dobbs' Ferry, Capt. EDWARD VAN WART, Sen., in the [illegible] year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Westchester, Solomon, and Diamond Lodges, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at the Methodist Church, Dobbs' Ferry, on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WELLS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1873, ELIZA WELLS, widow of late Wm. Wells, in the 62d year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Jan. 23, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mr. James McCloud, No. 141 Broome-st., New-York.

WELLS.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Sunday morning, Jan. 19, LUCIA L. BUTLER, wife of Rev. C. L. Wells, in the 39th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, without further notice.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 20, NELLIE ADDALAIDE, little daughter of Geo. E. and Emily J. Ward, aged 2 years and 5 months.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 272 Ryerson-st., on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WILSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Jan. 18, DANIEL M. WILSON, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1,021 Broad-st., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS.
(CIRCULAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

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WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The public are invited to attend the first meeting of this Association, at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1873, at 7½ o'clock.

The following subjects will be presented:
RAPID TRANSIT.
THE RIVERSIDE PARK.
NEW NAMES FOR AVENUES AND STREETS.
THE BROADWAY WIDENING.
TAXATION.

Together with other matters needing the immediate attention and action of property-owners.

Addresses will be made by Hon. WM. A. DARLING, WHEELER H. PECKHAM, J. W. PIRSSON, S. E. CHURCH, WM. R. MARTIN, and others.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1873.
CONTENTS.

LIFE IN THE DIAMOND FIELDS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—En Route to the Mines.—In the Diamond Fields.—Jumping a Claim.—"Some of you had better Stand on the Table."—Our Down-East Native.—"Throw it up, old Fellow!"—A Close Fit.—The Promenade.—"I am no Nigger!"—A Whirlwind.—Drowned Out.—The Market-Master.—Map of Diamond Fields.—Working in the Excavations.
ROBIN'S-EGG BLUE.
THE MONT-DE-PIETE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Initial.—The Exit.—"Salle d'Engagements."—The Cashier.—The Council.—The Auction-Room.—Victim of the Mont-de-Piété.—Tail-Piece.
SONG OF THE PALM.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mary Queen of Scots.—Lord Darnley.—Holyrood Palace.—Lochleven Castle.—Tomb of Queen Mary.—Queen Elizabeth.
THE LIFE OF AN EASTERN WOMAN.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Interior of a Harem.—The Story-Teller in the Harem.—Reception at a Soirée.—At the Table.
SUB ROSA.
THE GREAT FAIRS AND MARKETS OF EUROPE. By R. H. HORNE.
DELUSIONS OF MEDICINE. By Prof. HENRY DRAPER, M. D.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Gnomes terrifying a Miner.—St. Dunstan's Negotiation with the Devil.—Protected from Witches by a Horseshoe.—Domination of the Zodiac over Man.—Whether the Sick would live or dye, and what his Disease was.—Cannel-Coal making Revelations to Dr. Dee.—Gottatara.—Dutch Alchemist and his Starving Wife.—Alchemical Symbols.
OLD KENSINGTON. By Miss THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XXXVII. In an empty Room.
CHAPTER XXXVIII. The Pollard-Trees.
CHAPTER XXXIX. "Thus far the Miles are measured from thy Friend."
CHAPTER XL. Under the Clock-Tower.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-Piece.—"Her Heart began to beat so that she could scarcely speak."
A WAIF AND ESTRAY.
A SIMPLETON.—A STORY OF THE DAY. By CHARLES READE.
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD STAGER.
ONE QUIET EPISODE.
MY QUEEN.—A SONNET. By JOHN G. SAXE.
THE NEW MAGDALEN. By WILKIE COLLINS.
CHAPTER XVI. They meet again.
CHAPTER XVII. The Guardian Angel.
CHAPTER XVIII. The Search in the Grounds.
CHAPTER XIX. The Evil Genius.
MY LADY'S CHOICE.
VALENTINES—FOR MY TWO.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

This number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE contains, in addition to the three Serials contributed by CHARLES READE, WILKIE COLLINS, and Miss THACKERAY, numerous papers of unusual interest, most of which are illustrated; two short Stories of great power; Poems by JOHN G. SAXE, ROSE TERRY, &c., and five Editorial Departments covering every matter of current interest in Art, Society, History, Literature, and Anecdote.

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Another fresh, crisp, sparkling number, with an unusual variety in its contents.

The ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES tell us of a splendid project to REACH THE PACIFIC WITH OUR COMMERCE, BY WAY OF THE GULF, and give us a picture of LIFE AT THE COURT OF THE KING OF SIAM—and tell us the story HOW MEN LEARNED TO ANALYZE THE SUN. There is also an Illustrated Poem; and one of Miss Hallock's graceful pictures, with Dr. Holland's splendid serial, which grows in interest and is the great American novel of today. There are choice poems by George Macdonald and others. A good story, "LITTLE MISS FRERE," by Miss TRAFTON; a story by Miss PHELPS, "SINCE I DIED," somewhat akin to "Gates Ajar" in its spirit; and a striking account of "THE SAN RAFAEL PHALANSTERY," in California, by NOAH BROOKS. For sketches and essays we have "A COURT BALL AT THE HAGUE," by ALBERT RHODES. "ONE PHASE OF THE MARRIAGE QUESTION," by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. "BORROWING AS A SOCIAL SCIENCE," "AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL BREAKFAST," and a brilliant critique on "ART AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL."

The Editorial Departments are fuller and abler than usual. ETCHINGS contains a pretty poem. "WHAT HAPPENED TO NELLY," and the pictorial story of "THE BOY WHO WANTED TO BE A CLOWN."

An English author writes to the publishers: "Scribner's Monthly is incomparably better than any magazine I have come across." Our subscribers say "that each number is better than the last."

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BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

POLITICAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

During the interval of the active election campaigns, the New-York City Council of Political Reform is giving its special attention to another branch of its duties—that of systematically inquiring into the working of the several Departments of the City Government, and employing what moral and legal powers it possesses in correcting public abuses and holding the several incumbents of office to their proper accountability to their constituents. The Council solicits any authentic information that will aid them in this work. The friends of Municipal Reform, though they may not be members of any of the City Councils, are cordially invited to meet at the rooms of the Council, No. 833 Broadway, for conference and co-operation.

It is obvious that the work that this Council has undertaken involves the expenditure of a considerable amount of money. This money, in justice to those who are contributing to the public necessities valuable time in volunteer service, we consider should come from those who have an equal interest and an individual responsibility in the public welfare, and cannot give their personal services. Contributions of any sum, small or large, are earnestly solicited from those who desire to see the present movement of municipal reform sustained and triumphant. These contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the Council, HENRY CLEWS, Esq., No. 32 Wall-st.

A. R. Wetmore.	Geo. W. Lane.
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WM. H. NEILSON, Pres., }
H. N. BEERS, Sec., } Ex Officio.
Executive Committee of the New-York City Council of Political Reform.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A most important auction was held yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 21, at the Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., in the sale under the direction of trustees, of property belonging to the estate of John J. Palmer, deceased, located respectively on Centre and Cliff streets. The attendance was quite large and bidding moderately active, but the prices realized were comparatively low, lower indeed than the real merits of the real estate offered should have commanded, for it is all well rented, and the improvements on the same in good order. The sale was well and fairly conducted by the auctioneers in charge and every effort made to obtain the best possible figure for the realty. The property sold as follows: One extra size lot on the south-west corner of Howard and Centre streets, adjoining Earle's Hotel, 38.5 feet front on Howard and 100.10 feet on Centre-street, with five-story brick building thereon, covering lot, rented for fifteen years at $6,500 per annum, sold for $55,000 to Calvin Stevens; one plot, in size 52.5 by 49.11, with five-story brick building thereon covering same, on the south-east corner of Hester and Centre streets, nearly opposite above, building rented for fourteen years at the rate of about $5,000 per year, sold for $40,750 to Elizabeth A. LeRoy, one of the heirs to the estate. Premises No. 32 Cliff-street, east side, 31.3 feet south of Fulton-street, embracing a lot 28.7 by 80, with four-story brick building, eighty feet deep, with office extension on first floor thereon, sold for $31,000 to F. W. Meyer. The three pieces of property brought together the sum of $126,750. The only other sale made was one by V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, G. D. L. Harrison, Esq., referee, of the four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 98.9, No. 108 East Thirty-eighth-street, south side, 140 feet east of Park-av., sold for $38,000 to D. Lord, Jr., attorney for parties in interest. This property was sold some time since, at private contract, for about these same figures. The auction yesterday was held mainly for the purpose of perfecting the title, and at the sale quite an amusing mistake was made, for the property was twice offered, the second time bringing the price noted. At the first sale, the attorney in the action and owner of the house being unknown to each other, by competitive bids run up the property to $68,000, at which sum it was knocked down to F. P. Beach. An explanation thereupon ensued, and a resale was made, with the result above stated. No other business was transacted. Regarding a sale of Washington-street real estate, Brooklyn, noticed for yesterday by J. Cole, a report, if received, will be given to-morrow.

To-day the following auctions are expected to occur:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., partition sale at Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Philip T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 234 East Thirty-first-street, south side, 218.9 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 18.9 by 98.9, house about 50 feet deep; also, two lots, with frame house thereon, situate on the west side of First-avenue, 50.2 feet north of Fifty-eighth-street, lots in size each 25.1 by 100; by James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, at Exchange, by order of Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size, 50 by 102.2, with improvements, located on the south side of East Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet north of Second-avenue, and by Sheriff, legal sale at City Hall of a house and lot on the north side of East Seventy-eighth-street, 257.3 feet east of Fourth-avenue, lot 18.9 by 102.2

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 5-story brick building and lot, s. w. corner Howard and Centre sts., building covers lot, lot 38.5x100.10	$55,000
1 5-story brick building and lot, s. e. corner Hester and Centre sts., nearly opposite above, including corner lot, lot 52.5x49.11x57.6x49	40,750
1 4-story brick building and lot, No. 32 Cliff-st., e. s., 31.3 ft. s. of Fulton-st., building 26.7x80, with extension on first story, lot 28.7x80	31,000

By V. K. Stevenson & Son.

1 4-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., No. 108 East 38th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Park-av., lot 20x98.9	$38,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 20.

Broome-st., No. 398, 25.1x100	$14,500
Hamilton-st., s. s., 300.6 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 12.6x100	6,500
Morton-st., s. s., 272.2 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 18.2 x100	14,000
Prince-st., No. 12 and 14, Elizabeth-st., Nos. 194 and 196, 50.8x106.6	35,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 81.8 ft. s. of Broome-st., 20x75	8,350
Washington-st., e. s., 48.8 ft. s. of Bank-st., 38x 51.7	23,500
2d-st., s. s., 174.3 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.8x105.11	5,000
11th-st., west, No. 365, 25x95	9,500
12th-st., n. s., 134.1 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.10x103.3	11,700
12th-st., n. s., 27.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.4x 102.2	16,000
20th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	11,500
47th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	38,500
48th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	33,500
66th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	19,500
77th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102	3,750
106th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	7,750
112th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 200x100.11	24,000
Same property	25,000
112th-st., n. s., 129 ft. w. of 3d-av., 69x100.11	10,000
119th-st., n. s., 118 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x75.7	7,000
119th-st., s. e. corner of 4th-av., 36x75.5	17,500
121st-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	3,375

LEASES.

Elizabeth-st., Nos. 103, 105, 107, 5 years, per year	$6,000
Dey-st., No. 55, lofts, 5 years, per year	2,400
Gold-st., No. 26, 5 years, per year	2,200
3d-av., No. 1,463, 2 years, per year	2,300
8th-av., No. 319, 5 years, per year	1,882

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Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

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LOTS AT A BARGAIN.—EAST 78TH-ST., north side, between 4th and Lexington avs., two full-sized lots for sale cheap. Apply to NICHOLAS E. CONNOR, No. 305 Broadway.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 549 8TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land, together with the three-story frame house on the front and the brick buildings on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of 8th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., and known as No. 549 8th-av. Lot 18x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 107TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Three lots, situate on the south side of 107th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av., each 25x100.11 feet.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NOS. 97, 99 and 101 Reade-st., being 75 feet front, with basement and sub-basement; now occupied by Jones, Underhill & Scudder. Also store Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st., with basement and sub-basement, being 50 feet front and near Broadway; to good tenants the rent will be low. Apply to A. HIGGINS, Jr., No. 27 Barclay-st.

A.—TO LET.—6 CORTLANDT-ST., north side, near Broadway, a large desirable five-story brown-stone-front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions; size, 25x 115 feet. Apply to
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE WITH STEAM POWER.—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to
McCLAVE BROS.,
11th-av. and 22d-st.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET OR Lease.—Four lofts, together or separately, corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., well lighted, and in good order.
G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st., basement.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, TWO FLOORS, 86x44; good light; steam elevator; balance of building now leased to iron-workers. No. 160 West 27th-st.

TO DENTISTS.—TO LET—SMALL DENTAL laboratory; $5 per week. Address, by note, WILLIAM DAVIS, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED, TILL MAY 1, 1873.—Admirable three-story, high-stoop house, suitable for a first-class and small private family. Location, East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Rent, from February to May 1, 1873, $800. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement house, No. 111 West 41st-st., near 6th-av., fourteen rooms, rent $1,300; immediate possession.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
NO. 266 WEST 23D-ST.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT GREENWICH, Conn.—A comfortable cottage; nine rooms, stable, garden, &c., in the best part of the village, on Putnam-av.; rent only $750 per year; possession April 1; will be furnished for a good tenant on a lease of three or five years. Apply to owner,
FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Madison or Union squares, or near Broadway. Must have at least three rooms and water-closet on ground floor, suited for a physician or lawyer. Address, by letter, with full particulars and terms, to No. 191 Hoffman House Hotel.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NEAR Madison-square.—High stoop, roomy, every convenience; in thorough order; rent $350. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS

Registered Coupon Bonds

$300,000, COUNTY AND TOWN,

Principal and Interest Paid at American Exchange Bank, New-York, January and July, by State Treasurer.

By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.

For sale by

AUG. T. POST,
No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,

No. 54 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFER FOR SALE

Reading Railroad Consolidated Sevens,
St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute 1st and 2d Mortgage 7s, Guaranteed.
Louisville City Sevens.
Houston and Great Northern and Houston and Texas Central 1st Mtge. Gold 7s.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Jan. 14, 1873.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF Managers, notice is hereby given that the initiation fee of this Exchange, on and after 1st February, 1873, will be $500.
JAMES W. McCULLOH,
Chairman Room Committee.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED certificates of CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD STOCK—No. 3,834 for five, and No. 1,363 for one share; both in name of Joseph Sheppard. Application has been made for new certificates.
HENRY L. FELL & BRO.,
No. 305 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a **First Mortgage** on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana**, on the Illinois River, **are completed**, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone are **more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed**, and 28 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION THIS DAY HELD, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	LANSING C. MOORE,
CHAS. PURKHALTER,	ANDREW MILLS,

And JOHN LAWRENCE.

And Samuel C. Harriot, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Masury were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held F. A. Palmer, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Charles Parkhalter, Esq., Vice President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Macy,	James Fraser,
Jonathan Thorne,	William M. Kingsland,
John P. Nesmith,	Richard M. Blatchford,
R. A. Witthaus,	Henry S. Fearing,
R. Sands Tucker,	Nicholas F. Palmer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

(CONSOLIDATED,)

Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the "St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, OF LONG ISLAND,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(EXTENSION)

FOR SALE BY

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., BANKERS,
No. 24 Pine-st.,

Pamphlets and all particulars upon application.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st.,
New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and **UNION BANK OF LONDON.** Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. **RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.**

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by **FITCH, OTIS & CO.,**
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Metaline Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1873, at 3 P. M.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

WE HAVE VARIOUS SUMS OF MONEY to loan for estates, without any bonus, on desirable improved City property; we also buy and sell existing first and second mortgages at fair valuations.
WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

AN EAST AND WEST AIR-LINE OF 152 MILES FROM INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, TO DECATUR, ILLINOIS, two of the largest railway centres in the West.

The WESTERN DIVISION (eighty-five miles) of this important line, opening, for the first time, direct Western communication with the

BLOCK COAL FIELDS

of Indiana, will be completed and ready for business, with an ample first-class freight and passenger equipment, by FEBRUARY, 1873.

It traverses a populous and a highly cultivated district, now without railway connections, and it is assured a profitable business from the start, in coal and farm products.

A large part of the cost of construction has been, and will in the end, be paid in cash by the stockholders and people on the line.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. of gross earnings.

Whole Issue, $3,500,000, of which those now selling are on COMPLETED ROAD.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial Agents of the Company (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

PROFIT AND SAFETY.

Portland and **O**gdensburg **R**ailroad **T**runk **L**ine to the **A**tlantic **N**early **D**one

VERMONT DIVISION.

THE PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION, the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining *profit with absolute safety.* For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

35th Dividend.

PHENIX Insurance Co.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JAN. 16, 1873.

This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent. payable on the 20th inst., at the Office in New-York.

No. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand, at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of EIGHT per cent., and an extra Dividend of TWO per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1873. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the stock of this Company, payable at its agency, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1873, to stockholders registered at the close of business Jan. 25.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 25, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 17.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of
JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to shareholders of this bank, on and after Feb. 1. The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TERRE HAUTE, Jan 6, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to stockholders registered on the books of the Company Nov. 30, 1872.

Eastern Dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after Jan. 20, 1873.

By order of the Board.
W. R. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.

The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FIREMEN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.
OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN,
NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Jan. 13, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, has this day declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable, in scrip, on the 10th day of March next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, as registered on the books of the Company on the evening of the 28th of February.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 28th February, and open on the morning of the 11th of March.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
JAN. 21, 1873.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, 645 6TH-AV., NEAR 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, superior servants, all capacities, Protestants and Catholics, ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-class servants of all nationalities; apply or send your order to Walker's Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT NO. 721 6TH-AV., RESERVOIR-SQUARE.—Domestic help of all kinds constantly on hand.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR EMPLOYMENT of some kind, wanted by a very neat, tidy Welsh Protestant girl; is kind and affectionate to children; will assist with house-work, sewing, or do anything required; wants a good, kind family, and will endeavor to please her employer; will give best recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c.; wages, $10 per month. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Nurse.—By a very neat, intelligent young girl; has best City recommendations from former employers; is useful with the needle, and kind, careful, and affectionate to children; will go in a good home at moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat and tidy young woman; understands her duties thoroughly; City reference—lady can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, active young woman, as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 2?3 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two respectable Protestant girls, one to do chamber-work and waiting; the other to do plain sewing and mind children. Call at No. 240 East 30th-st., three stairs up, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl; or would assist with the waiting in a private family; City reference. Can be seen at No. 202 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, as chamber-maid and to assist with sewing or the care of children. Apply at No. 156 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a young Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 317 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewer; good reference can be given. Call at No. 659 10th-av., two flights up.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family. Call or address No. 237 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable Protestant country girl, from Long Island, in City or country; is competent to do plain family cooking and to assist in the washing and ironing; satisfactory references. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—A THOROUGH FAMILY COOK; understands all branches of cooking perfectly; is an excellent baker, and a sober and reliable woman; the very best of City references. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—WILL DO THE COARSE WASHING; a very good family cook; bread, biscuit, and pie baker; is sober, economical, and good-tempered; has excellent City reference; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, with an excellent reference from last place, to cook for a private family and assist in washing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 280 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR COOK AND WASHING.—By a young woman about 30; is a good family cook, excellent washer and ironer, good baker, &c.; references are good; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED, first-class, Swedish, Protestant cook; either City or country; to a first-class family, with a kitchen-maid. Call or address No. 405 5th-av. French Office, for a week.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking; will assist in washing, or do all the washing for a small family; has good City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 2?3 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL IN A boarding-house, hotel, or private family; has good references; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GOOD cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, boning, larding, pastry, jellies, &c., &c.; can give good references. Call at 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 249 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is trustworthy; City reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands making all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; is also a good baker; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish woman as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK, to assist with washing, or as laundress; excellent references. Call at No. 755 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., top floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; eight years' excellent reference. Call at No. 367 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 15 West 44th-st., from 10 to 4.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH-AV.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker, engagements by the day or week; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, trimming, and operating; terms moderate. Call at No. 2 East 54th-st.

EMPLOYERS

can always be PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with DOMESTIC HELP for any capacity at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 W. 34th-st., near Broadway.

FAMILIES WHO WANT HELP, highly recommendable, French, Swedish, and German, and respectable Irish servants, can find all nations by applying at the old French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do general house-work; City or country. Call for two days at No. 247 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK OR NURSE.—BY A neat, tidy young woman; is able to do good plain family sewing; prefers to be generally useful in a home; wants a good steady place at moderate wages; will give good recommendations for honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT maid and dress-maker; understands perfectly hair-dressing; best of City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who is willing to do everything required in a private family or boarding-house; expects a good home and will work for moderate wages; has best City reference from former employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, polishing, puffing, and all kinds of fine work, in the best manner; will assist in chamber-work if required; country preferred; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by her present employer, at whose residence she can be seen; is capable of filling a first-class situation. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT RESPECTABLE woman solicits washing to do at home, or would go out the three first days of the week; understands fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 253 West 6th-st., first floor, over bakery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has excellent references as to her capability. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS solicits washing and ironing to do at her house. Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT laundress, to go out by the day or the month. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 2?6 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS infant's nurse desires a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; wishes to take entire charge; willing to travel; is neat and genteel, careful and obliging; undoubted City references for ability and character. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who is capable of taking charge of an infant or growing children, a situation; first-class City reference can be given from parties who may be seen. Inquire for M. W., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with long experience and unexceptionable City references that will bear the strictest investigation, to take charge of an infant or growing children. Inquire for E. McF. at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Seamstress.—By a most respectable young girl; good seamstress; understands the care of children, and assist in chamber-work; is neat and tidy; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant French girl, who is a good plain seamstress and able to take care of children; is very obliging, and has good references. Call 621 6th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH a fresh breast of milk wishes a situation as wet-nurse. Apply at No. 180 Thompson-st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as wet nurse, whose infant is two weeks old. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Fully competent to fill a first-class situation; a thorough dress-maker, and expert and tasty hair-dresser; at present in a place; disengaged on Thursday; her present employer will recommend her, and at whose residence she can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT person as seamstress; would engage with a first-class dress-maker or work in a store. Apply at No. 3 West 42d-st., this week.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES work out by the day or week; operates on several sewing machines. Call or address No. 225 East 21st-st.

WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS desires a good situation; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, and the courses of a dinner thoroughly; first-class City references—ladies to be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress, who can take entire charge of dining-room; is very neat and tidy; good references. Call at French Office, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant man, about thirty; understands care of cows and keeping a place in order; has several testimonials speaking of him in high terms as good driver, trustworthy and honest; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COMpetent young colored man as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses; excellent references. Apply or address Fifth-avenue Livery-stable, corner 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH COACHman, who has good references; Protestant; country preferred. Call or address for one week at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WITH best City reference; has lived nine years in his late employ. Call on or address J. B., No. 713 6th-av.

CONFECTIONER AND BAKER.—IN hotel or restaurant, by a German, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best City recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, as cook or groom; thoroughly understands each business. Address Abner F. Payton, No. 134 West 33d-st., for two days.

FARM-WORK, OR OTHER EMPLOYMENT at moderate wages—By a respectable, industrious young man, lately landed; can milk, drive horses, do farm work, &c., or generally useful about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A COUNtry-seat, farm included, by an Englishman, aged thirty-five; married, with family; is a practical gardener, and not above his business. Address T. D., care of W. T. Collins, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; THOROUGHLY versed in the business, including greenhouses, the forcing of grapes and vegetables under glass; also, the improvement of country places from plans already drawn; best of references given. Address Gardener, Box No. 624, Yonkers City, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER, OR FARMER AND Gardener, with cottage—By a respectable, sober, industrious married man, (one child,) with good recommendations; understands farming, gardening; also, hot and cold grape culture. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITuation as gardener; has sixteen years' practice; has learned in the best places in England; understands all its branches; good reference as to capability, &c. Address J. B., No. 576 Broadway, seed-store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as gentleman's nurse; has had much experience, and will give best recommendations from persons he has served; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS porter in a wholesale or retail store; has three years' references. Address J. R., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young man as valet, or to wait on an invalid; no objections to travel; first-class reference. Address Valet, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A situation as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has three years' reference from his last place in the City. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, by a middle-aged Protestant man; has ten years' character; wages not the object, but a quiet home. Address P. C., No. 182 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., Jackson's grocery-store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant man, as waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man (American;) has had experience as salesman; would accept a position of trust; can give ample security, best of reference, and is willing to be useful. Address JAMES PENNINGTON, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PAINTER, a house or hotel to paint; wages no object; best references. Address PAINTER, Station D., Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

MARKET GARDENING.—TO LET, ON shares or for cash, four acres near City, with some house-room, stabling, tools, fruit, berries, manure, &c. Good chance for a steady man with a little capital. Apply at West Elizabeth (N. J. C. R. R.) Depot.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; must be experienced and able to give thoroughly satisfactory references; English or Scotch preferred. Call at No. 94 5th-av., between 10 and 1.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a family of seven; must be a good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Apply, with references, at No. 122 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family, near Englewood; City conveniences and good wages. EVERETT, No. 51 Murray-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WILLing to do a part of the washing and ironing. Apply after 10 o'clock on Wednesday, at No. 129 West 11th-st.

WANTED.—A WAITER, ONE WHO THORoughly understands his business may apply at No. 189 Madison-av., from 9 till 2 o'clock; good City references required.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, COLORED MAN single, and strictly temperate. Address F. R., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTIONS.

Our CLEARING-OUT SALE having been successful greatly beyond our expectations, we have decided to offer FURTHER ADVANTAGES in COSTUMES and CLOAKS, in addition to the VERY LARGE INDUCEMENTS ALREADY OFFERED.

COSTUMES.—The assortment of SUITS comprises handsomely-made and trimmed COSTUMES in SILKS, VELOURS, POPLINS, ALPACAS, and other WINTER GOODS, so REDUCED IN PRICE that serviceable garments can be bought at less than the ACTUAL COST of making.

CLOAKS.—Desiring to close out our WINTER STOCK, we have MARKED DOWN our assortment of CLOAKS SO LOW that in many instances LESS THAN HALF COST WILL BE REALIZED. The stock includes Cape Basques, with postillion back; Cape Sacques, with or without hoods; Cape Sacques, with fur trimmings, very rich; Sacques and Basques in fine cloths of every desirable shade and color, both plain and richly embroidered; Opera and Evening Cloaks in Cashmere and Silk, and a general assortment of Capes, Basques, Sacques, &c., &c., both imported and of our own manufacture.

BOYS' SUITS in every style, much reduced in price, suitable for SCHOOL WEAR or DRESS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.	Parthia, Wed'sday, Feb. 12.
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN. No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; after April 1, $100 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE..........Thursday, Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON..........Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..........Wed'day, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRACE..........Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency.
Steerage..........$29, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSEAU..........Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE..........DANRE..........Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

INDIA...Sat., Jan. 25	AUSTRALIA..Sat. Feb. 8
CALIFORNIA, Sat. Feb. 1	VICTORIA..Sat., Feb. 29

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO Capt. MORGAN..........Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..Feb. 12, at ——.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 19, at ——.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 26, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 13 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Wed'day, Feb. 12
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wed'day, Feb. 26

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday....Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only,)..........Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........Feb. 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..........2,500 tons
PEMBROKE..........2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN..........3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Jan. 23.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 25

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 277 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30, 1873—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Crus, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 19th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS.

No. 292 PEARL-STREET,

Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.	D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4.30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:40 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James slip as follows: (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.

12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express trains.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE

BOARD OF PHARMACY

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, University Building, (Room No. 20, University-place, New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Pharmacists of this City (assistants and proprietors) who are not registered, or who are liable to examination, that the Board of Pharmacy will be in session for examination and registration, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of February, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.; also, that the Secretary will sit on the first and third Monday of each month, for registration, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM NEERGAARD, M. D., President.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Secretary.

PAUL BALLUFF,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
MANLIUS SMITH, M. D.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other defendants, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at SALISBURY, ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH, ALL THE FRANCHISE, ROAD, ROAD-BED, ROLLING STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BELONGING TO THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment, if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed, and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is About..........$4,000,000
The floating debt..........250,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of..........1,400,000

For any further information address the Commissioners,

B. S. GAITHER, at Morganton, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN, at Asheville, N. C.

JAN. 4, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x53; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis: which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, in the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorised to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.: and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.

PHILIP C. TAYLOR, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1873.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction at the United States Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 5th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship Vanderbilt, of 3,187 tons measurement, and the United States steam-ship Resaca, of 523 tons measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co. Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 109 Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 278 Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 59 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each.

For further particulars apply to

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

75,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL

At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex Columbia, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River; Malaga Lemons, ex Syra; Almeria Grapes.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 BROADWAY, corner of 4th-st., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Jan. 23 and 24, at 4 o'clock, the valuable law library and book-cases of the late Marshall S. Bidwell, of this City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN E. GIBBS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GIBBS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 20, 1873.

F. ROCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of January, 1873.

F. ROCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja22-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ROBERT B. SHIMER and ALEXANDER SCOTT, plaintiffs, against BERNARD VROMAN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety-five dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the 15th day of January, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1873.

STEPHEN GILMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, New-York City.

ja22-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—M. K. PELLETREAU against GARRET BERGEN as assignee of Josiah C. Saxton and Josiah C. Saxton.—An order having been made in this action and entered Jan. 16, 1873, referring it to the undersigned to ascertain and report (among other things) who are the creditors of Josiah C. Saxton entitled to share in the proceeds of the property assigned by him to defendant, Garret Bergen, by assignment dated Feb. 6, 1871, and the amount due to each, notice is hereby given to all persons having or claiming an interest in said assigned property to produce and prove their claims before me, at my office, No. 7 Warren-street, New-York City, on or before the 20th day of February, 1873, at 12 M. of that day, or they will not be entitled to share in the distribution of the said assigned property.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1873.

F. JAMES FITCH, Referee.

GLEASON & BABCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

TAKING STOCK.—TRIMMINGS, RIBbons, Laces and Hosiery at an immense reduction.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WE NOW OFFER OUR ENTIRE wholesale stock of robes at retail; fine, warm, heavy Afghan tufted-wool robes, for sleighs, carriages, &c., from $3 to $8 each; also buffalo, wolf, and plush robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American Plan, with Elevators.

Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1207 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT and newly-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting on second story, with board; also other rooms; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, an entire second floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; will rent together or separately; house and table first class.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, back room, second floor, grate fire, southern exposure, in a small family who own their house.

BOARDING.—TWO FRONT SECOND-story rooms to let, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A SUITE, OR HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for gentlemen; private family; location central and first-class. No. 122 East 16th-st., corner Irving-place.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, two large hall bedrooms, No. 150 West 34th-st. Table boarders accommodated.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347, SECOND FLOOR.—Entire or suites of rooms on second and third floors; unexceptionable table; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a private family, a nicely-furnished sitting and sleeping room, without board, at from $50 to $75 per month; location between 8th and 18th sts., and between Broadway and 6th-av. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 5,255 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.

School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Earnest teaching; common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.

French Conversation Classes daily.

Oral system. No Grammar. No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Office hours, 1 and 5.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,

ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1874. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

This fully-chartered college, with superior advantages for well-prepared students, opens its next session Feb. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

SEVEN SPRINGS SEMINARY.

Home School for young ladies. Send for circular. Miss A. E. POMEROY, Principal, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)

Second term begins on Feb. 1. French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.

I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

TO RENT.—FROM JULY 1, 1873, TO A PERson of ability and experience, a well established and prosperous boarding and day school for young ladies, pleasantly situated in southern New-England. Address B. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECturer on geology, zoology, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools, at low rates. Care AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

SPANISH LANGUAGE, FREE OF charge, at Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for boys and girls, No. 145 West 45th-st.; term begins Feb. 5.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

COLIN'S PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER will give lessons in Penmanship, French, or the English branches. Address WRITING, Box No. 134 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A TUTOR IN THE CLASSICS for a young gentleman; two or three lessons a week; a recent graduate of Yale preferred. Address, stating terms, STUDENT, Box No 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University as tutor, at No 3 West 34th-st. Apply from 1 to 3 o'clock. References required.

A TEACHER—UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, desires private pupils in mathematics, classics, or English. Address G. B., No. 334 2d-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION.

The firms of NORTH, MINCH & CO., of St. Louis, and NORTH, BRUSH & MASON, of New-Orleans, have this day consolidated in St. Louis under the name of MINCH, BRUSH & MASON. Mr. C. C. NORTH remains in the new firm as special partner, and contributes to the common capital the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

MINCH, BRUSH & MASON, No. 419 North Main-st., St. Louis.

GEORGE MINCH, of St. Louis,
GEORGE W. BRUSH, of New-Orleans, } General Partners.
THOMAS MASON, of New-Orleans,
C. C. NORTH, of New-York, Special Partner.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.

JOHN H. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

No. 547 BROADWAY AND NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1873.

My son, WM. A. POND, JR., becomes a partner in my business this day.

The firm name will remain the same as heretofore, WM. A. POND & CO. WM. A. POND.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF GEO. D. ALLEN, in our firm, ceases from this date, and Mr. FRANCIS JENKINS is alone authorized to settle and liquidate any outstanding business of the firm.

MACY & JENKINS.

Dated NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S NEW 5TH-AV. THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

*** A general desire being expressed on the part of the very many unable to gain admittance, last evening, to hear the OPENING ADDRESS, it is respectfully announced that it will be repeated

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 22.

I. AN ORIGINAL OPENING ADDRESS, written expressly for this occasion by JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., and to be delivered by the ENTIRE COMPANY. II. A BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION, of singular emotional power, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, from the French of the Baroness de Prebois, in four acts, and entitled ALIXE. Characters by Charles Fisher, Louis James, George Clarke, James Lewis, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Clara Morris.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, ALIXE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av. Curtain rises at 7¾.

Mr. Augustin Daly..........Sole Lessee and Manager

The *Herald* says of the ascent of Zamine up the precipice: "This scene alone would make the piece a success. The effect is simply terrific."

The famous Oriental Spectacle, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES. Mrs. John Wood, John Brougham, Tribe of Bedouins, Stud of Thirty Horses, Twenty Ponies, 250 auxiliaries. New scenery, Costumes and music.	EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH..........Manager

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1873, SECOND WEEK of the great spectacle, 12 TEMPTATIONS.

Crowded houses, delighted audiences. Immense public enthusiasm, regarding this the GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON. Mr. J. B. STUDLEY reengaged for his masterly impersonation of ULRIC THE DOOMED.

Every scene loudly applauded. Every act encored. Splendid marches, dances, choruses, combats. Magnificent scenery, properties, and appointments. Cast to full strength of company.

Every night, until further notice,

12 12 12

TEMPTATIONS. Temptations. TEMPTATIONS.

Preceded by favorite Farce.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF J. B. STUDLEY.

In preparation for revival, the great Drama of BUFFALO BILL.

OLYMPIC. MATINEE AT 2.

THIS, WEDNESDAY, Grand Family Matinée of the grand comic spectacular legend entitled

ALHAMBRA. ALHAMBRA.

Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, $1.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

Under the usual management,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Boxes can be obtained of Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 1 Madison-av.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL (and positively the last) in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5. Can be procured from any of the managers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 148 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JAS. CAMERON, Secretary pro tem., 351 Broadway.

Dress-circle and proscenium boxes can be obtained upon application to

JAS. F. WENMAN, President.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The third Concert of the series will take place on Saturday evening, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the Regimental Armory. Tickets can be obtained from the following parties, viz.:

Mr. C. B. Bostwick, Nos. 169 and 171 Broadway.
Messrs. A. Rumrill & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union-square.
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 751 Broadway.
Mr. John Andrews, with Messrs. Tiffany & Co.
Messrs. Covell, Gray & Co., No. 554 Broadway.

and from the First Sergeants of the different companies. No tickets will be sold at the door.

J. M. BELLEW.

THIS PEERLESS READER will make his début in America Jan. 30, at Association Hall.

Louis Blanc says of him:

"M. Bellew est un des très rares orateurs Anglais, qui le possèdent cet art précieux. Il sait donner à sa voix, d'ailleurs tres-belle, des modulations agréables et variées, la grâce de sa débit ajoute à l'effet de ses cheveux blancs, bouclés audessus d'un visage rayonnant de jeunesse. Il n'emploie jamais qu'un langage choisi strictement literaire; et quant à la science du geste il l'a apprise, et c'est tout dire, à l'ecole du grand acteur Anglais Macready."

Tickets at Hall and Schirmer's, $1.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF PAINTINGS,

Contributed by members in aid of the Fund,

To be sold at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY,

ROBERT SOMERVILLE..........Auctioneer

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1873,

At 8 o'clock.

EXHIBITION FREE.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEES,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

23d-st. and 4th-av.

2 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.—THE 39TH DIVIDEND of this Bank, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be credited to the depositors thereof, on and after Feb. 1, and draw interest thereafter as capital. Money deposited up to the 10th of February will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

N. B.—This Bank has paid 117 PER CENT. IN 19 YEARS on all deposits over THREE DOLLARS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 937 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum. ALSO, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES the FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

PARLOR SUITES,

CHAMBER SUITES,

DINING-ROOM SUITES,

MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,

at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEES AT ASSOCIATION HALL. 23d-st. and 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

Every evening during the week Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, in John Howard Payne's Tragedy of BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.

LAST BOOTH MATINEE but ONE on SATURDAY, and LAST TIME of Mr. BOOTH as BENEDICK.

To accommodate the demand for places, the Box sheet will be opened for the remaining nights of Mr. Booth's engagement at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, the popular comedian, Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE, will make his first appearance at this theatre in his renowned and original character of BOB BRIERLY, in Tom Taylor's beautiful moral drama of THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee begins at 1½.

Positively the LAST WEEK Of Mr. Brougham's thrilling drama, ATHERLEY COURT.

ATHERLEY COURT. ATHERLEY COURT.

With its superb cast and its most brilliant mountings. Next week, for the first time in America, a most powerful emotional drama, now running in Paris, adapted for this theatre, by Mr. N. Hart Jackson, and entitled

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The play will be produced with elegant scenery, painted expressly for it by Mr. R. Marston, and with an extraordinary cast.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

FIFTH WEEK of BROTHER SAM.

Mr. SOTHERN will appear nightly, and also every SATURDAY AFTERNOON as "Dundreary's" celebrated BROTHER SAM.

Beautiful Scenery and Appointments.

The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25, At 1½ P. M. BROTHER SAM MATINEE.

SAM. MATINEE. SAM.

NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.

OLYMPIC. POPULAR PRICES.

Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinée. BRILLIANT SUCCESS, BRILLIANT SUCCESS, of the Beautiful Comic Spectacular Legend, entitled

Alhambra } Artistic Scenery. { Alhambra
Alhambra } Novel Mechanical Effects, { Alhambra
Alhambra } Magnificent Properties. { Alhambra

Lauri Pantomime Troupe. Kelly and Leon.

Famous Martens in the Cat Duet and Violin Solo.

Morris' Mystic Changes. Only Leon's Specialties.

Alhambra } Three Beautiful Ballets. { Alhambra
Alhambra } Gorgeous Costumes. Proces- { Alhambra
Alhambra } sions, Amazons, &c. { Alhambra

Admission, 50 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.

Secured seats 50 cents and $1 extra.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

AFTERNOON AT 2. Last times of MR. M. W. FISKE in John A. Mack's Sensational Drama of POISON.	EVENING AT 8. First appearance of Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL in her Sensational Drama of the WILD CAT.

FRIDAY, 24.—BENEFIT of MARIETTA RAVEL.

MONDAY, 27.—F. S. CHANFRAU in KIT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!

THE SUPERBLY brilliant BALLET SPECTACLE, LEO AND LOTOS.

MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, SCENERY, Costumes, Illuminations, Transformations, Varieties.

THE PERFECTION OF PAGEANTRY.

Every Evening at 7¾. SATURDAY Matinee at 1½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.

Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

J. M. BELLEW..........JAN. 30

ASSOCIATION HALL.

This distinguished Reader is recognized throughout Europe to be the Greatest of Living Elocutionists.

THE LONDON TIMES says: "Mr. Bellew's reading is so impressive, so original, so full of passion and purpose, that the spectators may well feel inclined to wonder that such a Master of Elocution should have allowed a thought about scene-ries to enter his mind. The reading was redolent of genius and research."

THE LONDON MORNING POST says: "He read superbly. Nothing could have been more eloquent and impressive than his elocution. Nothing more spirited and picturesque than his action. He read with grace, dignity, and sympathetic fervor, and all were delighted with his admirable recitations, so vital in expression, and so full of true dramatic verve."

THE LONDON STANDARD says: "His whole performance may be denoted perfect."

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS says: "He is probably unrivaled."

THE LONDON OBSERVER says: "We should sooner hear him read Hamlet than see any one act the character."

*** Tickets now ready at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

will give their Last Concert before leaving for Philadelphia, at Steinway Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

The Programme will comprise the Most Popular Songs.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Steinway Hall, Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at the rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

PROF. ALLAN CURR, F. R. S., WILL deliver his popular lecture, *A Night in the English House of Commons*, at the Seventeenth-street Baptist Church, near 8th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door. Proceeds for Ladies' Benevolent Society.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

LECTURES.

ELI PERKINS

Delivers his *Defense of the Heathen* at Cornell University Jan. 14; at Hamilton, Canada, Jan 17; Akron, Ohio, 20th; Wadsworth, 21st; Lodi, 22d; Medina, 23d; Wellington, 24th; Ashland, 25th; Malone, 27th; Bloomington, Ill., 30th; El Paso, — &c. To engage the humorist for February address AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New-York.

DE CORDOVA

Will deliver his most popular lecture on *Our New Clergyman*, TO-MORROW EVENING, in Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Tickets, 50 cents.

COOPER UNION, FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The annual course of SATURDAY EVENING lectures will commence Jan. 25, with a lecture on *Comets and Shooting Stars* by Prof. C. A. YOUNG, of Dartmouth College. Tickets, gratis, at Brentano's book store, in Union-square, and at the office of the Cooper Union.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The fifth lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at Steinway Hall, by Hon. J. H. WARWICK, of California. Subject—*Life Shadows*. Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Free lectures at the University Chapel, Washington-square. The seventh lecture in the course will be delivered by Prof. HENRY M. BAIRD, Ph. D., on *The Colonial System of the Ancient Greeks*, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1873, at 8 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, manufactory prices, $250; every improvement; fully warranted; installments taken, $12 monthly; to rent low. CABLE'S, No. 470 5th-av., near 41th-st.

MUSICAL.

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Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during THIS MONTH. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

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THE CHARTER.

Recommendations of the Committee of Seventy—Heads of the Argument to be Delivered at Albany.

The following is the report of the Committee on Legislation, appointed from the Committee of Seventy, upon amendments to the City charter. It will be seen that some of the objections to the Republican charter amendments are of vital and others of minor importance:

The Committee on Legislation, to whom was submitted the subject of amendments to the proposed charter, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have taken the subject into as full consideration as the brief time allowed to us would permit. Only a single meeting of the Committee has been possible.

We approached this subject with no disposition to make captious objections to the proposed charter. We recognise the fact that the gentlemen who proposed it were allied with us at the late election in the cause of Reform. We believe that the Legislature is sincerely desirous to give this City such a charter as the interests of the people require. Our main office, then, is to make such suggestions as will perfect the scheme that has been presented. In it there are many clauses that we approve heartily. In a number of respects, it is far in advance of any plan that has preceded it. We deem it, however, to be susceptible of material improvement. There are grave objections to some of its provisions, and in respect to them we must insist, in the most emphatic terms that we can command, that the proposed charter should be amended. We have prepared amendments, accompanying this report, to carry out our intent.

The leading points on which we lay stress are these:

I. The proposed charter confers on the Mayor the power of nomination of the heads of Departments and certain other City officers, but requires that the consent of the Aldermen should be obtained to their appointment. Your Committee believe that this is a vicious arrangement. It is true that there is an apparent analogy between this method and that adopted by the Federal Constitution, in associating with the President of the United States the Senate. The analogy is only apparent. The practical working of such a scheme in a city will tend to political combinations for office-holding and to jobbery. If an unworthy officer is appointed there is no distinct person upon whom to fasten the responsibility. Our proposition is to give the Mayor the unrestricted power of appointment. We should make him, in truth, the executive officer of the City. The Commissioners will be his subordinates and instruments. Our object is to fasten upon him the responsibility for the City's government. He may, however, err in judgment, and select an officer unworthy of his confidence. To this end we would give him the general power of removal, only justifying it with the provision that the removal should be for cause. We require that he should give his reasons in writing, file them and publish them in the City newspaper to be established by the charter, the "City Record." In this publicity, there is apparently a sufficient check against a mere wanton exercise of power in the case of removal, while he still remains, in the last resort, only responsible to his own conscience and to public opinion.

Under such a scheme as this the people can fairly demand of so great an officer the most perfect fidelity to his trust, and insist upon a rigid accounting by him of his stewardship. It is no argument against this plan to urge that it is susceptible of abuse. That is the danger in the case of all power. The real inquiry is, whether the grant of power is necessary, and whether it is reasonably guarded, and whether there is a due opportunity to fasten responsibility on the officer who abuses power. It is unnecessary for us to refer in any detail to the reasons why the chief executive officer of a great city should be able to act with celerity, with vigor, and, in certain emergencies, to concentrate his entire force with fixed resolution upon a single point. Then give him the necessary power in all its breadth, and when the crisis is past, if he has done a wrong, turn the public reprobation upon him in all its intensity. Such a scheme as this makes the office important—scarcely second to the President of the United States. Inferior men may aspire to such an office, but they will find it difficult to reach it, for able and competent men will cause them to stand aside. It should be added that there never was, in our history, a more favorable time to test the correctness of this political theory; and we firmly believe that, under the present Mayor, such an example of efficient and honest administration would be set; that the people would insist hereafter on the election of competent men and on faithful service. At all events, our scheme will give the people the power to have such service. If they are too languid or corrupt to avail themselves of the opportunity, no plan of government can be so cunningly devised as to save them from the consequences of their own inactivity and vices. We rejoice in the fact that the proposed charter maintains that we are no more to be governed at Albany, but solely by ourselves. We think, in framing a scheme of self-government, it does not vest executive power with sufficient boldness in the city's Chief Magistrate.

On the general scheme your Committee was entirely unanimous. Some of its members would have excepted the Board of Police from its operation. They were of the opinion that the Police power entered so intimately into the relations of the people of the entire State to the City that it would be proper that the Governor, in that case, should have the power of removal, or, at least, participate in it, but the majority preferred to have a uniform plan applicable to all the Commissioners of Departments.

II. The next respect in which an amendment is proposed is in the tenure of office of the Commissioners of Departments. Our plan is that they should have the same tenure of office with the Mayor. His term of office is two years. He will thus have the power to select all of them at the commencement of his term. The plan is in accordance with our general theory of the Mayor's responsibility, as before explained. To secure this is deemed to be of more importance than any benefits which may be derived from the classification of the Commissioners in such a way that one is to go out of office in each year. A minority of our Committee would have given a longer term to the Commissioners of Police and of the Health Department, but the majority decided to make the term of office in all cases alike.

III. The proposed charter, in its sixty-fifth section, makes a distinction based upon no sufficient reason in regard to the removal of existing heads of Departments. There is a sweeping clause of removal, excepting in the case of the Controller, the Commissioners of Public Works, the President of the Park Commission, and the Corporation Counsel. This provision is opposed to the main theory of the Mayor's power, on which this Committee has proceeded in their recommendation in this report.

The reasons of it may, perhaps, be found in the following sentence in the report of the Committee which drafted the proposed charter.

"Acting as Republicans, we have not pretended to be indifferent to the wishes or interests of the party."

While we cannot object to that position as coming from a Republican committee, we do most emphatically protest against the indorsement by the Legislature of any clause of the charter framed on that principle. We demand that this whole subject shall be taken out of the sphere of party politics. It would be utopian to suppose that party interests will not to a greater or less extent influence the practical administration of Municipal affairs. We do insist, however, that partisanship shall not be enshrined in the organic law. Your Committee was unanimous that all the heads of Departments should go out of office at the same time.

IV. The next subject for our consideration was the authority of the various heads of Departments over the bureaus and their power of appointment of subordinates.

We cheerfully concede the general proposition that the heads of Departments should have the power of appointment and removal. But the power of removal should be qualified where the general efficiency of the Department would be impaired by its unrestricted exercise. There are cases, for example, in the Police, Fire, and Health Departments, where the power of removal should be limited. It should be exercised only on inquiry, judicial in its nature, on specific charges.

The thirty-first section of the proposed charter transgresses this plain rule in respect to the Police force. It permits the Board of Police, by a unanimous vote, to remove any captain, sergeant, surgeon, or patrolman, on his own request in writing, and to place the dismissed person on the pension roll of the Police Life Insurance Fund. When the officer is thus dismissed, he can have a pension not exceeding one-half his salary, and when a patrolman is dismissed, a like pension not exceeding four hundred dollars. When the member of the Police force does not consent to be dismissed, the Board have still the power of dismissal by giving him written notice of their intention to dismiss him, and by obtaining a certificate of two Police surgeons that the person is permanently, morally, or physically incapacitated from performing his duties, and the nature of the incapacity is stated in the resolution dismissing him.

This section seems to us susceptible of great abuse. Under its provisions a member of the Police force may consent to be dismissed a few hours after his appointment, and receive a comfortable provision under the pension roll. That part of the section permitting a dismissal against the member's will, on the certificate of surgeons, puts the entire Police force, with the exception of the Superintendent, at the mercy of a partisan Board, and makes them hold their office by the uncertain tenure of the majority of the hour. This clause, in its practical effect, would be highly demoralizing to the force in every respect and pernicious to the welfare of the City. It should be stricken out, and the existing section should remain. For like reasons, we seriously object to a clause in the fifteenth section which confers on heads of Departments in certain cases power to consolidate bureaus established by law. This power might be used summarily to dismiss parties obnoxious to the heads of Departments, and then introduce others by another clause which allows heads of Departments to change the duties of any bureau. It is an unlimited and very dangerous power, and the clause should be stricken out.

We also object strongly to the provision that the heads of Departments should fix the salaries of the clerks, officers, and employes in their respective Departments, (fifteenth section,) and that the Controller should have no power to dispute the amount of such salary, (sixteenth section.) The action of the heads of Departments is thus absolutely conclusive. The power is susceptible of great abuse. We propose to make the salaries, subject to the approval of the Board of Apportionment, under the checks hereafter referred to.

Section 32 of the charter should be amended so as to give to the Department of Public Works a Board of three Commissioners, instead of a single Commissioner. There does not appear to be any reason why this power should not be vested in three persons, as is the case in most of the other Departments. The authority conferred upon this Department is very extensive, and prudence would dictate that it should be distributed among a number of persons.

We would also make some changes in the organization of the Law Department. The Corporation Attorney, Public Administrator, and Attorney to the Board of Health should be appointed by the Judges of some one of our Courts; we suggest the Superior Court. There is a peculiar fitness in placing the power of appointment in these cases in a high legal tribunal. They are all closely connected with the administration of justice. The nature of the duties of the two attorneys named makes it important to the efficiency of their work that they should be removed as far as possible from the influence of party politics, while the duties of the Public Administrator are quasi judicial in their nature. There is no such connection between the duties of the Corporation Counsel and those of the officers named as makes it important to the efficiency of the office that he should appoint them.

A single point remains under this general head. Section 48 of the proposed charter amends the charter in an important respect. The charter of 1870 requires certain work and supplies for the City to be done and furnished by contract, and permits the heads of Departments to enter into such contracts on sealed proposals, and further requires those proposals to be publicly opened and in the presence of the Controller. That officer has thus the power to check any unnecessary expenditure. The amendment allows the proposals to be opened if "the Controller, after due notice fail, to attend." In that case the heads of Departments would act without restriction, and make any contract they saw fit. This dangerous power should not be conferred. The Controller will not be likely to "fail to attend" on more arbitrary grounds when he is liable to summary removal by the Mayor. As this section stands, sickness or other sufficient ground for absence on the part of the Controller, leaves the whole matter of contracts open to the discretion of the heads of Departments.

V. The proposed charter continues the Board of Apportionment, with some changes in the officers that form it, and gives it very large and discretionary powers. Among these is the power to estimate and absolutely fix the sums to be levied by taxation on real and personal estate. The tax levy, instead of being made, as formerly, at Albany, is in substance to be made by the Board of Apportionment. We think it very important that there should be an opportunity to subject these estimates to critical examination and discussion on behalf of the tax-payers. Accordingly we propose that the estimates shall be submitted to the Board of Aldermen for a fixed number of days, who shall have full power during this time to criticise and examine the "budget." We also provide that the heads of Departments shall have seats in the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of discussing and answering questions concerning matters arising in their various Departments, but shall have no power to vote. The function of the Aldermen is to criticise the estimate, but not to vote upon it, and if they have any objections to it, these are to be returned to the Board of Apportionment for consideration before final decision. We also provide for an opportunity for citizens to be heard before the Board under reasonable regulations. After this discussion the Board of Apportionment are to decide finally upon the estimates, and, if they differ from the Aldermen, to give their reasons and to publish them. We also provide for a complete record of the proceedings of this Board, and a full publication of a list of all officers and employes, with their salaries. We think this feature of discussion and deliberation of great consequence, and yet it will be comparatively of little use unless the heads of Departments can be present with the Board of Aldermen to answer questions and make explanations.

VI. The entire charter should pass through competent hands for correction and revision, and for the purpose of harmonizing its various sections with the charter of 1870. Its language everywhere bears the marks of haste and careless arrangement and composition. There are, also, various clauses of a minor nature which are objectionable, and which, if printed, would, no doubt, be rejected by the Legislative Committee.

It is impossible to give this charter due consideration unless the time for discussion before the joint Committees of the two Houses of the State Legislature shall be extended.

Your Committee, impressed with these views, have resolved to appear before those committees in a body, with their Chairman, and to urge upon such committees the points herein referred to, and to ask for an extension of time to consider and report further their views. So favorable a time has not occurred for many years to give this subject a patient hearing. No other leading questions are pressing upon the Legislature for solution. The people will not be satisfied with any more patch-work legislation. They will press this question again and again upon their public servants. If they are not listened to they will insist on an examination of these subjects, until they are settled on the broad basis of the public welfare, and without reference to the shifting grounds of a temporary party expediency.

In behalf of the Committee on Legislation, by Theodore W. Dwight, Chairman.

FOSTER TO BE HANGED.

The Court of Appeals Refuse a New Trial—History of His Crime.

A dispatch received from Albany states that the Court of Appeals, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of William Foster, convicted of the murder of Mr. Avery D. Putnam, refusing Foster a new trial, which is equivalent to the official announcement that he will undoubtedly be hanged, unless clemency on the part of Gov. Dix be extended to him. The history of the crime, for the commission of which Foster will suffer the extreme penalty of the law, is well known to the community. Mr. Avery D. Putnam, whom Foster murdered, was a provision merchant, at No. 68 Pearl-street, residing at No. 3 Cottage-place. Among his lady-friends was Mme. Jeanne Duval, a milliner, of No. 762 Broadway. Mrs. Duval's eldest daughter sang in the choir of the Church of the Advent, and it was Mme. Duval's custom to go to the church on practice nights and escort her daughter home. On the evening of the 26th of April, 1871, Mr. Putnam called on Mme. Duval, who, in the course of conversation, said that she, and her younger daughter, Mlle. Mabelle Virginie Duval, were going up to the church to escort her eldest daughter home. Mr. Putnam said he would accompany them, and the party got on a car of the Broadway and University-place line, the conductor of which was Frank Goldthwait. On the front platform of the car was William Foster, the murderer, a son of a rich Eighteenth Ward Tammany Hall contractor, and then an ex-driver of the road. He was drunk. When nearing the Gilsey House, Mr. Putnam asked Mlle. Duval if she had seen the curious clock in the tower of the Gilsey House. Mlle. Duval could not see the clock from the side of the car, and went to the front door in order to do so. Foster and the driver, Patrick Cunningham, leered at her through the window. She at once resumed her seat by her mother. Foster then opened the door, put his head in, and looked in a most insulting manner at Mrs. Duval, who closed the door. It was reopened by Foster, when Mr. Putnam stood up, and again closed the door, at the same time remarking to the conductor that drunken men should not be allowed to ride in the cars. Foster entered the car, sat down, and said to Mr. Putnam, "How far are you going?" Receiving no reply, he said, "Well, I'm going as far as you, and I will give you —— when you get off." Foster then went out on the front platform. When the car was stopped at Forty-sixth-street to let Mr. Putnam and the ladies off, Foster said to the driver, "Have you got a hook?" and snatching the car-hook, ran around the car to the back platform. Mr. Putnam was assisting Mme. Duval to alight. Foster ran up behind the unfortunate merchant, and with one blow of the iron car-hook fractured his skull. Mr. Putnam fell senseless, and Foster ran away. The car was started, and Mme. Duval, her daughter, and the murdered man were left in the street. After two hours' delay Mr. Putnam was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died forty-eight hours after. Foster was arrested and tried before Judge Cardozo, in Oyer and Terminer. His father's money procured the services of eminent counsel, ex-Judge Sydney Stuart (since dead) and Judge John K. Porter, who, however, could not save their client, for he was convicted and sentenced. A stay of proceedings was obtained by appealing to Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, and the case finally carried to the Court of Appeals, which, yesterday, decided against Foster. The news affected Foster greatly, and he refused to see any representative of the Press. His wife and sister had an interview with him during the day. The formal *remittitur* will probably be received from the Court of Appeals by District-Attorney Phelps today, and that official will at once move to have Foster resentenced in accordance with the law.

MURDER IN CHATHAM-SQUARE.

A Truckman Killed by a Bill-Poster—Arrest of the Murderer.

An unknown man, apparently a German, was shot in the head last evening by Michael Nixon, a bill-poster, doing business at No. 11 East Broadway, and residing at No. 44 Baxter-street, and so grievously wounded that he died soon after admission to Park Hospital. It appears that between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, Nixon was driving down the Bowery in a light business wagon. At Bayard-street he came in contact with the unknown man, who was riding a gray horse down the Bowery. Nixon desired the unknown man to turn out of the track with his horse and allow the wagon to pass. This the stranger refused to do, and a wordy altercation ensued between the two men, which was continued all the distance down the Bowery until Chatham-square was reached. Immediately in front of Seymour's hardware-store, No. 4 Chatham-square, Nixon drew out and drove up alongside the stranger, and the quarrel for a moment increased, and ended by Nixon taking from his pocket a small repeating pistol, which he fired at his antagonist. The latter fell from the horse upon which he was riding, and Nixon, apparently alarmed at the result of his act, jumped out of his wagon, and abandoning the vehicle and his horse, fled, and made his escape. A crowd soon collected about the fallen man, and Officer Fitzsimmons and Van Buskirk, of the Fourth Precinct, were promptly on hand. The wounded man was conveyed to the Station-house, and it was there found that the bullet from Nixon's pistol had entered at the angle of his left eye, and passing upward and inward had lodged in the brain. With all possible speed, an ambulance was procured, and the wounded man was taken to the Park Hospital, where death ensued soon after admission. The deceased appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, of light complexion, with sandy mustache. He was roughly dressed, and is supposed to have been a truckman. In his pockets were found several receipts for dues of Montauk Tribe No. 3, Improved Order of Red Men, of Williamsburg, made out in the name of Charles Phyfer, and this is believed to be his name. Capt. Ulman, of the Fourth Precinct, sent several officers to Williamsburg to ascertain definitely who the dead man was, but up to a late hour last night they had not succeeded in determining his identity. The horse which he was riding is apparently a hoisting horse, such as is used on the docks, or the leader of a truck team.

In the meantime, Nixon had been arrested and taken to the Fourth Precinct Station. He was found by Officers Van Buskirk and Fitzsimmons at his home, No. 44 Baxter-street, where he had taken refuge after the commission of the crime. The pistol with which the deed was committed, a small size Sharp's repeater, was found in his room, with all the charges drawn. When questioned by Capt. Ulman, he admitted that he had shot the deceased, but claimed to have acted in self-defense, as the unknown had attempted to strike him with a whiffletree. He was locked up to await the action of the Coroner, who will take charge of the case today. He is about thirty-one years of age, a native of Ireland, is married, and has several children. It is said that he is of a very hasty and quarrelsome disposition, and has several times been arrested for engaging in street brawls.

THE SAWDUST SWINDLE.

Two Establishments Seized by the Police—Arrest of Five Persons.

The business known as the "sawdust swindle," which has been for years past flourishing to an alarming extent in this City, received a decided check yesterday. The swindle is probably well known to every one. The men employed in it secure by various means, names of people residing in various parts of the country, and by seductive circulars and tempting offers induce them, in too many instances, to invest their money in what proves an outrageous swindle. A variety of articles are named as being given for a nominal price, and the packages, when received by them, are found to contain sawdust, chips, shavings, &c.

For months past Superintendent Kelso has been in receipt of complaints from all parts of the country in regard to the swindlers. Scarcely a mail reaches his office but contains from ten to twenty of these circulars returned by parties who were too shrewd and too honest to be caught by the inducements held out by the swindlers. An effort was made, with the assistance of the Post-office authorities, to break up this business by withholding from the persons known to be engaged in this fraud the letters containing remittances from their victims. But this proved futile, as the swindlers resorted to the express companies.

Since the accession of Mr. Havemeyer to the Mayoralty, he has been in receipt of numerous complaints, which were referred to the Police Commissioners, upon whom he has continually urged the necessity for breaking up this dangerous business. The Police Commissioners referred the matter to Superintendent Kelso, and Capt. Irving, of the Detective force, was detailed to ascertain by whom the country was being flooded with circulars, and to arrest the guilty parties if possible. With the assistance of Detective Reilly, two suspected places were watched, viz., Nos. 208 and 609 Broadway, and the officers soon became convinced that at both the places indicated there existed "sawdust" establishments.

Yesterday a raid was made on these places. At 2 o'clock Capt. Irving, with Detectives Golden, Dilks, Heidelberg, and Keirns, were on the watch in front of No. 208 Broadway, when a wagon of Adams Express Company drove up, and one of the men in the wagon got out and, taking a package from the wagon, proceeded upstairs to an office on the third floor. Capt. Irving followed closely upon his heels, and entered the office in time to see a man in charge sign the receipt for the package. The Captain signaled to his officers, who entered and took possession of the place. Three men found in the office were arrested, and gave their names as James Havens, James Ensor, and James Houston. The place was then searched, and was found to contain large numbers of circulars similar to those alluded to, and addressed ready for mailing, a number of boxes of the "Vital Spark," together with the pamphlets and circulars lauding its remarkable life-giving qualities, several directories, and books filled with names and addresses of thousands of persons throughout the United States. Also several packages ready to be sent out by express, which on being opened were found to contain old newspapers. The property was seized by the Police and retained as evidence. The prisoners were locked up at Police Head-quarters. Havens is said to be one of the principal men engaged in the business. His real name is Wm. Hubbard, and he has done business under the name of Owen Bros., W. Scott Leslie, Hill & Co., and a dozen other names. He is very respectably connected, and said to be worth over $200,000. When arrested he offered to compromise the matter with Capt. Irving on his own terms, but his offer was indignantly rejected. Enson and Houston are clerks in the employ of Hubbard.

A descent was then made on the establishment of J. B. Emerson, situated at No. 609 Broadway, by Capt. Irving and Detectives Clapp and Kelso.

On entering the room the occupants were found to be two young men, who were busily employed in addressing envelopes. They gave their names as John P. Kollstead and Edward Burton, said that they had been engaged there on the previous day, and did not know what the nature of the business was. These men were arrested, and the place being searched, circulars, addressed envelopes, and all the paraphernalia of the business, were found, and seized by the Police. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, today.

Rearrest of Woodhull, Claflin, and Blood.

District-Attorney Phelps yesterday granted bench-warrants for the arrest of Mesdames Woodhull and Claflin and Col. Blood, on a new charge, preferred against them by Mr. Luther C. Challis, of issuing through the mails copies of their *Weekly*, containing the alleged obscene article about him. Order of arrest Sheriff Jarvis and two deputies went to the office, in Broad-street, about 4½ o'clock, and captured the three persons, who were indicted yesterday. They were put into a carriage, which was in readiness, and taken to the District-Attorney's office. Meantime a messenger had been dispatched to notify their counsel and procure bail, and both were promptly on hand, but as the District-Attorney had gone home, the under Sheriff was compelled to lock the three prisoners up all night in the Tombs.

Highway Robbery in Jersey City.

John M. Bird was attacked by a gang of ruffians in Henderson-street, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock, yesterday morning. They knocked him down with a slung-shot, and beat him severely, and robbed him of $13 in money. Bird cried "Murder," when Capt. Van Riper and Officer Mars came to his aid and rescued him. One of the gang was arrested. He gave his name as Cornelius Dalley, and was committed for trial. Bird had three bad wounds on his head and face, but is not seriously injured.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Cross-Examination of Mr. Clarke—Animus of the Prosecution—Difficulties of Mr. Caldwell's Position.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The rigorous cross-examination to which Sidney Clark was subjected by the Caldwell Investigating Committee disclosed the fact that Clark is influenced by malice in his prosecution, and has a code of questionable ethics. He was compelled to confess that he did not testify that Caldwell had informed him that his election cost him $60,000, although the same facts were lodged in his memory then as now. The opportunity was given him to answer the question, and he had taken an oath to tell the whole truth. Mr. Carpenter's cross-examination brought confusion to the proverbially imperturbable Clark. The impression upon the spectators, and apparently upon the Committee, is that Clark is shrewd, malicious, and unscrupulous. The impression created by the testimony today, however, was that Caldwell is not exculpated by proving that his prosecutors are great rascals, or that he himself regularly partakes of the Communion, and that he may not free himself from taint or bribery unless he can prove that his own partner is a perjurer.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Caldwell investigation was resumed this morning.

Mr. C. S. Stillwell, of Leavenworth, Kansas, testified that Mr. Anderson, the Kansas Pacific Railroad representative, had said to Mr. Anthony that Mr. Caldwell employed him to pay out some money in the election, and owed him a balance on that account; Mr. Anderson did not say to whom he paid the money.

Sidney Clark was then recalled and cross-examined by Judge Crosier for Mr. Caldwell: Witness published the card which gave rise to the legislative investigation at Topeka, of Caldwell's election, and being otherwise urged, testified in that investigation; thinks he did not then testify that he had a conversation with Caldwell, in which he (Caldwell) said his election cost him $75,000; did not mention this because he was satisfied that the Legislative Committee did not mean to have a fair inquiry, but had been influenced by Caldwell to damage witness and Senator Pomeroy, and the question was not asked.

Judge Crosier then read from the report of the Topeka investigation certain questions and answers bearing on this point, which witness could not say were or were not asked and made. Witness said that Mr. Snoddy, the Chairman, refused to allow him to go outside of the direct questions he (Snoddy) asked. On one occasion, when he attempted to testify in regard to Mr. Caldwell, he was interrupted and his attention directed to other things. The understanding was that Mr. Snoddy pretended, publicly, to be opposed to Mr. Caldwell, but was secretly working in his favor; had a determination to bring the matter before the Senate from the first; meant to prosecute a thorough investigation before the Committee of the Legislature, until he found that it was not conducted legitimately: the investigation was secret; no prosecutor was present and only one witness at a time; witness thinks the report of the testimony was changed all the way through; the reporter was an intelligent, upright gentleman, but out of practice. The Committee was not composed of enemies of Caldwell, and the Speaker, who appointed them, was not unfriendly to Caldwell. Their report was unanimous against Caldwell. Witness was not influenced in bringing this matter before the Senate by the consideration that Caldwell had not paid his (Clark's) expenses.

Edward Manning testified that he was a member of the lower House of the Legislature by which Caldwell was elected; don't know anything about the use of money to secure his election; no inducements were offered for his vote; had an overdue note for $2,000 at a bank in Leavenworth; Col. Beall, a member of the Legislature from Shannon County, told him that he thought he could get the note lifted if he would vote for Caldwell; told him to call on Tom Anderson about it; did not see Anderson; don't recall any member having said inducements were offered for his vote.

Witness was examined at length about the note. Carney's offer to raise it was not an inducement for him to vote for Caldwell; it did not influence him; subsequently Beall drew a note, payable, witness thinks, to Caldwell or Carney; it was not presented to either; it was indorsed by himself and Beall; the bank refused it, and the original note has not been paid; knew that Clark had money to influence the election; tried to borrow $1,000 from him; don't think Carney had reason to think the proposed loan would influence his vote, or that Caldwell was under any obligation to lend it.

Henry Foot, of Leavenworth, denied Anthony's statement that he (Anthony) was friendly to Caldwell; said they were violently antagonistic; went to Topeka to work for Caldwell; was intimate with Caldwell and his friends, and knew nothing of any money transaction on the part of Caldwell's friends in the canvass; Caldwell entered the canvass at the request of a large number of the best citizens of Leavenworth, who signed a petition asking him to be a candidate.

C. B. Brace, of Leavenworth, testified that Mr. Anthony tried to get up anti-Caldwell meetings, failed, and a large meeting called by Anthony indorsed Caldwell.

George H. Smith, of Leavenworth, said that he took an active part in the canvass, supported Caldwell only because he was a Leavenworth man; Caldwell never told him that his election cost him $20,000; he never knew or heard of any money being used to secure votes for Caldwell; he finally admitted that he had in a joking manner offered to pay for votes; did not know how many members might have heard him; never offered any other inducement except argument; don't think he would have given twenty-five cents for a vote.

John L. Pendry, a lawyer, of Leavenworth, corroborated the previous witnesses statements as to the manner of Caldwell entering the canvass. William H. Carson told witness that he meant to make money out of this investigation.

Thomas P. Fenlan, a Democratic member of the Lower House, said that he voted for Caldwell because he was from Leavenworth, and a fit man, and there was no chance of electing a Democrat. It was the general talk in Topeka that money was being used, but he knew nothing of any improper inducements being accepted or offered for votes. On the day when the first vote was taken he introduced a resolution directing the Speaker to administer to members an oath that their votes had not been and would not be influenced by a money consideration. The resolution was adopted, and about two-thirds of the members took it. One of the arguments against his resolution was that the members had taken an oath when they took their seats, and that was "swear enough." The votes of those who refused to take the oath were scattering. He introduced the resolution because of the general rumors of corruption that prevailed.

Jerry Clarke, Postmaster at Leavenworth, testified that, in his presence, Carney denounced Caldwell and Smith, and declared with an oath that he would oust the former from his seat; went to Topeka and worked for Caldwell; neither saw nor heard of the improper use of money; expended $94 for hotel and car fare; about two weeks later Caldwell gave him a check for $100; before the canvass opened Caldwell had told him that he would pay his legitimate expenses; at the same time he said he expected to pay the legitimate expenses of the canvass, but no one need ask anything further; it was not previously understood that he was to be made Postmaster; wrote to Caldwell after the latter came to Washington, asking for the place; supposed it was given through personal friendship and because he (witness) had applied for it three or four years before; displaced Mrs. Johnson, a widow, before her term expired; served in the Quarter-master's Department during the war. When Carney threatened to oust Caldwell, he said that six years before he, (Carney) was running for the Senate, and lacked only ten votes of a majority; that he gave Len Smith $25,000 to secure those votes, but that Smith sold him out and kept the money, and that Caldwell was in the conspiracy; witness thinks that Smith and Caldwell were not partners at that time, though they had previously been. Witness and Carney had been enemies for some years, on account of a suit in which Carney was incidentally interested.

Judge Crosier said that he wanted to ask Carney a question.

Mr. Carney took the stand and Crosier asked him if he told Clarke that he gave Smith $25,000, or any other sum, as described.

Mr. Carney—Never one cent.

Mr. Carpenter objected to the question, but finally withdrew his objection, and Carney made the same reply.

Mr. Morton called Mr. Len Smith, and asked: "During the Senatorial contest, six years ago, did Mr. Carney give you $25,000, or any other sum, for the purpose of influencing votes?"

Mr. Carpenter—Oh, Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. Morton—Let the Committee decide.

Messrs. Anthony, Logan, and Hill thought the question was irrelevant, but that under the circumstances it should be answered.

Mr. Trumbull thought not.

The room was cleared, and after a brief consultation, the doors were again opened, and Mr. Morton announced that the Committee were equally divided, and that the question would not be asked.

Mr. Fenton was recalled, and Mr. S. J. Langdon, a member of the Legislature, examined, but said nothing of importance.

An Alderman Arrested.

Assistant Alderman Jeremiah Murphy, elected on the Tammany ticket from the Fourth Ward last election, was arraigned before Justice Scott, at the Tombs, yesterday, for having brutally assaulted Mr. Michael J. Kelly, of the *Herald*, at the Matthew T. Brennan ball, a few evenings since. Murphy, who is known as Jerry "Meat," while School Trustee in the Fourth Ward, was dismissed by the Board of Education for black-mailing school-teachers. He was also arrested by Gov. Dix for bounty fraud. When asked yesterday by Justice Scott what he had to say, he replied, "Nothing," and a man named Rosendale becoming surety for Murphy's appearance in the Court of General Sessions, the Assistant Alderman triumphantly left the Court.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Bar Association met last evening, and passed resolutions of condolence in regard to the death of the late Judge John Slosson.

The West-side Association will meet at Lyric Hall this evening, when the question of rapid transit and other important matters will be discussed.

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems lectured on "Trifles," last evening, in the Forty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church, in aid of the building fund of that church.

Prof. Allan Carr will lecture to-morrow evening at the Baptist Church, Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, on "A Night in the English House of Commons."

Mary Ann Prince, wife of a painter, residing at No. 292 Seventh-street, while insane from drinking, cut her throat, at her residence, on Monday night. Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday.

A seizure of a large quantity of miscellaneous articles which did not appear on the manifest of the steam-ship Bremen, was made by Inspector Marks yesterday. The value of the goods is about $1,000.

The deferred meeting of the Samana Bay Company will probably be held this afternoon at the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The Tybee will return to Samana Bay toward the close of next week.

Patrolman Patrick Fay, of the Eighth Precinct, was dismissed the department yesterday for neglecting his lawful wife. Patrolman Terence O'Brien, of the Essex Market Police Court squad, was dismissed for intoxication.

The old Burns Club, of this City, will hold its annual dinner at the Grand Central Hotel on Monday evening, 27th instant. Hon. E. A. Smith, H. B. Perkins, S. G. Courtney, and Jas. Anderson, will be respondents to toasts on that occasion.

The annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club will be held on Thursday, the 30th of January, at 9 o'clock. The tickets will not be transferrable, and this rule will be rigidly enforced. Members should apply for tickets without delay.

Superintendent Macgregor, of the Department of Buildings, has received the official reports of the inspection of the hotels, primary schools, and other buildings in this City. These reports have already been published in the TIMES.

The Republican General Committee met last night. Hugh Gardner presided, and a Committee on Contested Seats was appointed, and consisted of Thos. Murphy, Geo. Bliss, Jr., Jno. D. Lawson, Henry G. Leaske, and Geo. Lockwood.

Company I of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Capt. Henry Gimpel, gave its annual ball at the Casino, in Houston-street, last night, which was largely patronized by the members and officers of different militia organizations.

The New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company held a meeting yesterday at No. 229 Broadway. Mr. Hoyt, the Vice-President, stated that the preliminaries being now arranged, the new Company will pursue their scheme of rapid transit with vigor and determination.

Yesterday Coroner Herrman took the ante-mortem statement of John A. Kienart, who was beaten on Sunday last by Joseph Weingart, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 134 Orchard-street. The jury found a verdict against Weingart, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

The Grand Jury came into Court, yesterday, in General Sessions, and handed to the Clerk a batch of indictments. Except one, in which Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, and Col. Blood are presented for publishing an obscene paper, none of the indictments were of special importance.

The Jumel will case was continued yesterday. The deposition of Jason Perry was read and indorsed as perjury. The entries of Major Ballou regarding the birth of G. W. Bowen were received, and several wills of Mme. Jumel, in which mention was made of Bowen, were put in by the defense.

At a special meeting of the Gold Exchange, yesterday, the resignations of the Executive Committee were received and accepted. The election for a Second Vice-President was postponed for ten days, until it shall be decided whether the constitution shall be amended so that no salary be paid to the Second Vice-President.

The Continental and National Bank Note Companies have successfully completed their contracts for printing the bonds and currency for the Japanese Government. Mr. T. Yosio, the Japanese Commissioner, who has been superintending this business, having completed his labors, will shortly return to his own country.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of the four-story brick building, No. 541 Hudson-street. Loss, $200; insured. The building is damaged $300; insured. Elizabeth Welsh, aged seventy-five years, who resides on the third floor of the building, was rescued from suffocation by Patrolman Rigney, of the Ninth Precinct.

The Noble contested will case, referred to last week, was concluded yesterday, Surrogate Hutchings admitting the will to probate. The contestant claiming to have been married to the deceased under the laws of the State, proved the birth of child, but it could not be shown that the child was born alive. To sustain the claim against the estate, the Surrogate holds that both marriage and living issue must be proved.

BROOKLYN.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made, yesterday, to elect a Chairman in the Board of Supervisors.

Nicholas Schmidt, lager-beer seller of No. 600 Fulton-avenue, was yesterday sent to jail for ten days for violating the Excise Law.

The latest intelligence from ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, last evening, represented him as steadily improving, and that there was a fair prospect of his recovery.

The building known as the old Post-office, situated on Washington-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was sold at public auction yesterday, to Mr. John A. White, for some New-York capitalists at $200,500.

Messrs. Coe and Ryder, who were appointed a special committee to make up the standing committees of the Board of Supervisors, reported progress, yesterday, and were granted further time.

Early yesterday morning, John Collins aged nineteen years, residing at No. 257 Gold-street, was assaulted by some unknown person, at the corner of Smith and State streets, receiving a severe blow on the head with a club.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spicer has brought suit in the City Court against George Spicer, her deceased husband's brother, to recover $41,000, the amount of her husband's estate. The defendant denies that she was ever married to his brother.

Counselor James Gray, while defending a client against a charge of violating the Excise law, in Justice Maken's Court yesterday, was seized with an epileptic fit and fell senseless to the floor. Restoratives were successfully applied and the case was postponed.

Yesterday a team of horses attached to a coach, belonging to Ryerson & Seaman, ran away from their stables, corner of Clinton and Degraw streets. The driver, John Halsey, was thrown from his seat and severely injured. The coach, valued at $1,000, was dashed against a lamp-post and utterly ruined.

Dr. Swain, Surgeon of the Brooklyn Fire Department, made his third annual report to the Commissioners yesterday. There were during the year sixty-five cases of illness among members of the Department, involving a loss of 1,098 days. The whole force consists of 197 officers and men. There have been three deaths in the Department during the year.

NEW-JERSEY.

The money received at the Jersey City Abattoir for cattle sold during the month ending at noon yesterday, was $2,425,000. This includes freight, &c.

W. S. Andrews will lecture this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, at Library Hall. Subject: "Dialect Humor," with readings.

The reward of $200 offered for the arrest of George Sherburne by the father of the girl Josephine Drew, has been paid to the Jersey City police. It is held by the Chief to await the orders of the Commissioners.

Mr. Wm. H. Bumsted returned to Jersey City yesterday, a day earlier than was intended. He was accompanied by his father. On reaching the depot he was placed in a close carriage, and driven to his home on the Heights.

The body of a new-born child, wrapped in a cambric handkerchief, from which the initials had been cut, and packed in a cigar-box, was found by Officer Hull in one of the upper districts of Jersey City on Saturday night.

The body of Josephine Drew, the victim of George Sherburne, was yesterday taken from the grave in which it had been interred in Jersey City, and was last night forwarded to Concord, in charge of Marshal Chadwick and the father of the unfortunate girl.

Yesterday morning, Margaret Smith, aged sixty, while picking coals on the trestle-work of the Morris and Essex Railroad Coal-yard, at the corner of Railroad-avenue, and Nesbitt-street, was run over and instantly killed by a passing coal-train. The body was taken to the residence of her daughter, at No. 24 Quarry-street.

Monday afternoon, John Hanlon, while walking on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near the alley, was struck by the cow-catcher of a passing locomotive, thrown down an embankment, and seriously injured.

A bill was yesterday introduced in the House of Assembly, by Mr. Farrier, to restore to citizenship the convicted Police Commissioners of Jersey City—Ezekiel M. Pritchard, Thos. W. Edmondson, Frederick A. Geetze, Thos. W. Gross, and Isaiah H. Hutton.

A man named Michael Lorenz, of Hoboken, made a deadly assault upon Frank Matthews, on Monday afternoon, inflicting four severe wounds upon his head with a hammer, and fracturing his skull. Lorenz was taken before Justice Christen, who admitted him to bail in $1,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The citizens of the new town of King's Bridge, recently set off from the township of Yonkers, are anxious to make another change, by getting annexed to the City of New-York, and with that object, have united with the citizens of Morrisania and West Farms in applying to the Legislature for authority to carry out the annexation scheme.

The difficulty between the Board of Education of School District No. 1, town of West Farms, and Supervisor Bathgate and other citizens, in regard to the raising of $18,000 in the district to pay for land for school-house site, and the erection of the foundation walls, came up for argument before Justice Pratt, at Brooklyn, on Monday. Ex-Judge Cochran and John E. Parsons, Esq., spoke in opposition to the tax-levy, and Judge James Emmott and Abel Crook, Esq., in behalf of the Board of Education. At the close of the arguments, the papers were submitted to Justice Pratt, who reserved his decision.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday, a conference of the Board of Supervisors of Queens County and the Financial Committee of Long Island City Common Council was held at Astoria, and a reduction of $87 194 68 was made in the amount to be levied for taxation purposes.

The Commission for the improvement of the Williamsburg and Jamaica Turnpike have procured a writ of mandamus requiring Supervisor Burroughs, of the town of Newtown, to show cause, next Monday, before Judge Pratt, at the Kings County Court-house, why he does not issue the bonds authorized by the Legislature for the repair and improvement of that road.

Personal.

Ex-Congressman Truman Smith, of Connecticut, and Col. J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Congressman John Rogers, of Blackbrook; Mayor D. J. Johnson, of Cohoes; Hon. G. D. Burter, of Florida; Col. Thomas C. Bates, of New-Orleans, and James O. Ives, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman J. E. McDonald, of Indianapolis; Gen. S. Seymour, of Quebec; Hon. P. H. Smith, of Chicago, and Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, D. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. W. C. Wickham, of Virginia, and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Charles Perry, of Toronto; Col. E. R. Blackwell, of Philadelphia, and Judge T. Royer, of Cincinnati, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. G. L. Andrews, of West Point, and Rev. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. Forsyth, of West Point, and Catesby R. Jones, of Virginia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Chicago Cattle-Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Cattle dull; receipts, 1,000 head; a few bunches of fair to good Steers sold at $4 50@$5; two or three lots of choice at $5 55@$6, the outside for a lot averaging 1,495 lbs. Shipments, yesterday, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 24,000 head, many trains arriving so late that it was impossible to get the official receipts; market ruled active and higher; sales at $3 70@$4. Shipments, 4,500 head.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, bronchitis, consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using cod-liver oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD-LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Rising Star, for Aspinwall, &c.—Edward Uhl, R. G. Derbyshire, Mrs. Kate Clivehugh, Alfred Newton, G. J. Bucklew, Thomas Coburn, Mr. Bogen and daughter, J. Maelstan, Chas. B. Bacon.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. J. A. Carlisle, R. P. Chase, T. C. Rice, Robert Pierce, R. Carter, J. Green, R. Green, James Manning, Catharine E. Davis, Mary A. Wall, F. P. Burbank, J. Cline, C. L. Thomas, Paul Hyde.

In steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Luke Kehoe, S. L. Huntsman, C. J. Hurd, B. S. Vrooman, George M. Davidson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....5:06 | Moon rises..12:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:40 | Gov. Island..2:29 | Hell Gate...3:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) Mackmickan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Dorian, (Br.,) Taylor, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Rising Star, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Jules Azard, (Fr.,) Christin, Marseilles, France, James Henry; Lottie Clerk, (Br.,) Hines, Bremen, James W. Elwell & Co.; Pomona, (Br.,) Bruce, Liverpool, Eng., Henderson Bros.

Barks Cymbeline, (Br.,) Faye, London, Bruce & Co.; Saga, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, Matanzas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs G. W. Hall, (Br.,) Barker, Aspinwall, E. V. Crandall, (error to Crandall, Bertaux Co.;) Escort, (Br.,) Walsh, St. John, N. F., Richard P. Currie & Co.; N. Stowers, Salvage, Ponce, P. R. Walsh, Field & Way; Havana, Bemis, Havana, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Baxter, Canning, N. S., Crandall & Co.; W. H. Jones, Rowland, Fernandina, Fla., Abiel Abbott; Charles Rulin, Grafton, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., Zopnar Mills.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Perit, Gardiner, Port-au-Prince Jan. 6, St. Marc 8th, Gonaives 9th, and Turk's Island 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. Kentgen.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Thos. Kelsoe, Follett, New-Orleans, via Savannah, 4 ds., in ballast to master. Came to this port for repairs.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Thomas Haynes, (Span.,) Bustamanta, Havana 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Devonshire, Havener, Philadelphia, in ballast to Jos. S. Spinney. Will load for Melendo.

Brig Morning Light, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Demerara, via Delaware Breakwater, 28 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Waltham, Thum, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Dec. 26, off Port Royal, Jam., spoke bark Emma, bound in for orders.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hawkin, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. L. W. White, (of Boston,) Lewis, Matanzas 15 ds., with melado to F. O. Mathiessen & Wiecher—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Regina, (of La Have, N. S.,) Bedenhiser, Granada Jan. 6, via St. Thomas, 9 ds., with old iron to Reeve, Osborn & Co. Left at Granada, schr. H. E. Brown, for Ragged Island, to load salt for New-York.

Brig Uncle Sam, Gover, Milk River, Jam., 29 days, with log-wood and old iron to J. Leaycraft & Co.

Brig River Queen, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Wilson, Milk River, Jam., 21 ds., with log-wood to G. Wessels.

Schr. Annie L. McKeen, (of Belfast,) McKeen, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to master. Jan. 19, off the Capes of Delaware, spoke bark Rockwood, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Altoona, (of Boston,) Fitzgerald, Aquin 18 ds., with logwood to H. Becke & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Jos. Seger, (of Stockton,) Ellis, Milk River, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to S. De Cordova.

Schr. E. R. Yates, (of Damariscotta, Me.,) Yates, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 9 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.—vessel to master.

Schr. Neonta, (of Bangor,) Smith, Aquin 21 ds., with logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Sallie Muir, Powell, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Harmon Curtis, Curtis, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Trueman, Gibbs, Philadelphia.

Schr. A. G. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. David Nelson, Ferris, Port Chester.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Leo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND.—Sunset, light S.; stormy and thick.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Arr. steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; ships Calumet, from Batavia; Tiber, from Pasaroewang; Cutwater, from Singapore; barks Samuel, from Batavia; J. G. Hall, from Rotterdam; Archer, from Buenos Ayres; Ethan Allen, from Fayal; Zephyrine, from Demerara; Prairie Bird, from New-Orleans; C. S. Rogers, from Mobile; brigs Elay, from Surinam; E. R. Holbrook, from Inagua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—Arr. schr. Young America, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 21.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Mississippi, from Demerara; schrs. C. D. Bird, from Savannah; Ada Eliza, from Demerara; Delmont, from Ragged Island, for Norfolk. Passed out, bark Juniper, for Cork; barg Gov. Troup, for Martinique; bark Svalen, for New-York; bark St. Lawrence, for Demerara; bark Guiseppe, for Londonderry.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 21.—Arr. brig S. V. Merrick, from Havana, for orders; barks Talisman, from Bremen; Pennsylvania, from Genoa, for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 21.—Arr. bark Pelas, from Cardenas.

Cld. steamer Virgo, for New-York; brigs Antonetta and Rosalba, for Barcelona; and schrs. Bessie Morris, for Philadelphia, and Mary and Eliza, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Alhambra, for Boston, and schr. Starsville, for Jacksonville, to load.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 20.—Arr. steamer Leopard, from Boston, for Philadelphia; bark Ardear, of Portland, Buenos Ayres Nov. 15, Montevideo Nov 20, for Boston; crossed the equator Dec. 28, in lon. 39; on the 13th of January, lat. 31, lon. 74 30, spoke ship Sea Serpent, from the East Indies, for New-York; schrs. H. T. Townsend and Quoddy, Hoboken, for Boston; Crescent Lodge, Port Johnson, for do.; Mary F. Pike and Helen G. King, New-York, for do.; Kedron, (Br.,) do., for St. Johns, N. B., with main boom broken; Clara, (Br.,) Bridgeport, for do.; Eastern Belle, Port Johnson, for Chelsea.

Passed by—Brig Elsey, (Br.,) Surman, Dec. 28, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Leopold; barks Ethan Allen, C. S. Rogers, and Archer; schrs. Clara, (Br.,) Mary T. Pike, Helen G. King, Eastern Belle, Crescent Lodge, Addie Blaisdell, Hannah T. Baker, and Quoddy.

10 A. M.—Wind S. W., light.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Tibbits, from New-York Jan. 11, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 21.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Jan. 11, for Bremen, arr. here today.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR FACILITIES FOR REPAIRING AND REFINISHING WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

STONES RESET, WATCHES RECASED, WARE REPLATED, SILVER-WARE REFINISHED LIKE NEW; BRONZES REBRONZED, RARE AND VALUABLE ARTICLES REPAIRED WITH CARE.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have now on view a large collection of Fine Bronzes, in which every Artist or Fabricant of merit is represented, embracing the best examples of Ancient as well as Modern art. All intending to purchase will find it to their advantage to visit our establishment, as the stock is very complete, and for the present we make a

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FURNITURE AND CURTAINS.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, having the Largest and most Complete Stock to be found in the City, call attention of those about to furnish, or in want of any article, to the advantage of looking through their Warerooms.

ALL our Upholstering done on our own premises, under our own supervision, and all work guaranteed.

Estimates and Designs given for furnishing a house complete with FURNITURE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.

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41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET;

LONDON, W.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,

NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 34TH-ST.

Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT.

Our entire stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods AT AND BELOW COST.

OSBORNE & TOWNSEND,

NO. 597 BROADWAY.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD, BAGATELLE, and fifteen-ball pool balls, checks, sleeve buttons and spiral studs, tooth powder and lip salve, boxes, toilet mirrors, &c.; also, white, red, and black rubber martingale rings, rosettes, &c. WM. M. WELLING & CO., Nos. 207 and 209 Centre-st.

STRICTURES AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

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